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CONTENTS

4283 *Institution of the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region*

4285 *Somalia under Italian Administration*

4297 *The Italian Armed Forces*

4305 *Merchant Ships of the World*

4313 *Growing and Commercial Aspects of Market Gardening and Prospects within the European Common Market*

4329 *Livestock and Animal Products*

4333 *The Southern Italy Development Fund*

4337 *Chemical Fertilizers*

4341 *The Paper and Board Industry*

4345 *The Italian Air Force Search and Rescue Service*

4351 *Italian National Parks*

4355 *Calendar of Events*

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INSTITUTION OF THE FRIULI-VENETIA JULIA REGION

Main Points of the Constitutional Law. Area Affected by the Law

The Constitutional Bill on the institution of the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region and the granting of a special Statute has been finally approved by the Senate.

Article 138 of the Italian Constitution sets out the norms which must be followed when constitutional Bills are to be approved. The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate are obliged to give two readings to these Bills, at intervals of not less than three months, and an absolute majority must be obtained in both Houses after the second reading. Furthermore, the said Bills must be the object of a referendum if, within three months from the date of their publication, a request for such is put forward by one fifth of the Members of the Chamber of Deputies, or five thousand electors, or five Regional Councils.

Since the Bill concerning the institution of the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region drew more than two thirds of the total votes in Parliament, there is no question of holding a referendum. Favourable ballots were cast by the parliamentary groups of the Christian Democrat Party, the Social Democrat Party, the Socialist Party, the Communist Party and the Republican Party. The Opposition consisted of the Italian Social Movement, the Liberal Party, and the Democratic Party of Monarchist Unity (1).

The Bill passed through the Chamber of Deputies for the first reading on July 24, 1962 and returned for a second reading on December 12. The Senate discussed it on October 24, 1962 and January 30, 1963.

Its approval now means that constitutional rulings concerning the Regions with special statutes have now been executed in full. The Regions now enjoying this privelege are five — Friuli-Venetia Julia, Sicily, Sardinia, Valle d'Aosta and Trentino-Alto Adige (2). Nor will

(*a*) From this issue, in the catalogation of subjects, « Friuli-Venetia Julia » replaces the head « Trieste » — classified under « Home Policy » but continues the same numeration.

(1) The secret ballot resulted as follows: votes cast - 202; in favour - 177; contrary - 25.

(2) The Special Statute for the Valle d'Aosta and Sicily will be found in Vol. VII, N. 1-2 of « Italian Affairs ».

it be any longer necessary to apply Article 10 of the Transitory and Final Provisions which states that « *the general norms... shall be provisionally applied to Friuli-Venetia Julia... the protection of linguistic minorities remains binding* » (this refers to the Slav minorities).

Parliamentary debates on this Bill were not easy because of the tenacious opposition shown by the right wing parties. However, the obligations imposed by the Constitution itself, a desire to introduce more suitable territorial boundaries in the north eastern regions, the principle of providing the inhabitants of the same regions with forms of local government and greater financial aid considered necessary to their development, as well as other reasons, enabled the many objections raised by the Opposition against the institution of the Region to be finally overcome.

About 300 kilometres of the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region run along the Italian frontier. There are linguistic minorities who are specifically mentioned in the Regional Statute which guarantees them equal rights and the safeguarding of their ethnical and cultural characteristics. The Region is divided into the provinces of Gorizia and Udine and the Territory of Trieste, that is, the Communes of Muggia, San Dorligo della Valle and Sgonico.

The regional capital will be Trieste but it is likely that certain members of the Regional Council will have their departments in other cities, Udine in particular. The District of Pordenone will also be instituted within the ambit of the latter Province (1).

(1) The Special Statute of the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region will be published in the next number of « Italian Affairs ».

SOMALIA UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

Social Progress, Better Living Conditions and Educational and Health Benefits

Part III

The achievements made in the social field are best illustrated by the « Green Paper » which states: « *There are innumerable factors that determine the « status » and the « conditions » of a population, and social progress is reflected in the material advancement resulting from economic and demographic elements, in intellectual and moral behaviour and in political-social organization and structure* ». The information and data that follow will give a clear picture of the measure of Somalia's progress.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS PRODUCING BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS — The preceding articles in this series have amply illustrated the improved living conditions offered to those classes engaged in agriculture and livestock breeding. These were provided with additional land, taught how to care for that already in their possession, instructed in modern methods and given better communications. This led to a general increase in income and enabled many Somali nationals to start learning trades and professions and even to set up small busineses. The administering authority's intentions, therefore, of improving living conditions were beginning to bear fruit.

Without insisting too much on figures, some numerical data are useful in analysing the situation. Taking annual average consumption of certain items over the period 1945/49 as a useful comparison, there are many indications as to the much improved standard of living in Somalia. Consumption of coffee during the said period, for example, was 162 tons but rose to 700 in 1959. At the same time, consumption of tea increased from 79 tons to approximately 600, sugar from 3,612 tons to 13,000 tons, wheat pastes — which together with European grades of bread are becoming increasingly popular — from 186 tons to 1,500 tons, flour from 854 tons to over 6,000 tons and rice from 106 tons to more than 5,000 tons.

Preceding articles on Somalia (Parts I and II) will be found in « Italian Affairs » - November-December 1962 and Vol. XII, No. 1, 1963.

This meant that imports of durra, widely consumed in Somalia, could be reduced and largely replaced by purchases of the above products which have a much higher nutritive value. Similar expansion has also been noted in the consumption of textiles, certain articles of clothing and shoes either imported or manufactured locally. The rise in consumption is not so much the direct consequence of an increase in population — which has been marked in recent years, particularly as infant mortality rates have dropped — as of urban expansion which has followed the political and administrative development of the country. Communities have begun to offer greater employment possibilities, better wage and salary scales and much improved living conditions. Betwen 1953 and 1959, the inhabitants of municipal towns, which were not subjected to territorial modifications at this time, increased by about 40%, led by Mogadiscio with a 50% rise (over 90,000 inhabitants at the end of 1959). Much of this demographic expansion is obviously the result of a gradual exodus from rural districts to cities but, at the same time, when land reclamation was carried out and proper water supplies made available, there started a tendency to form stable rural communities, with the subsequent opening of schools, medical and welfare centres, social services, etc. Again, a more settled population led to an increase in the birth rate and, in view of a greatly diminished infant mortality, a marked drop in the average age of the population.

EDUCATION — In view of the fact that conditions in Somalia called for a widespread elementary school structure, initial policy was directed towards the following:

a) the introduction of a vast primary school organization for children and adults so that the basic elements of learning could be imparted to a vast number of people in the shortest time possible;

b) the creation of a Somali teaching corps capable of providing elementary schooling in a maximum number of localities and in proportion to the conditions of the country;

c) the building and opening of a sufficient number of first and second grade vocational training schools to instruct artisans and tradesmen so essential to development in such branches as agriculture, building, the mechanical and timber industries, the electrical industry, fishing industry, etc., and the arrangement of special courses in public health and hygiene, social assistance, clerical subjects, etc.;

d) the opening of secondary schools, conditions permitting, so that promising students might be assured of a higher standard of education and encouraged to enter the professions;

e) assistance to suitable candidates to undertake senior studies either in Somalia or abroad;

f) the building of colleges as a means of aiding and encouraging students.

Such a policy was started upon with the means and methods considered most suitable to local conditions, but close attention was given suggestions and ideas advanced by experts of Unesco and by qualified Somali circles. In this way, it was possible to draft multi-year programmes for elementary and other levels of education, plus schemes for the building of « basic education centres » that could be used for teaching adults and encouraging community development. Today, there is a considerable number of Somali nationals acting as instructors and teachers at these centres.

While Somali personnel were gradually called upon to assume administrative responsibilities in educational schemes (School Committees in towns and districts) and to become headmasters or headmistresses in all grades of schools, further efforts were made to execute plans in accordance with the proportions of the scholastic population. Up to 1959, the structure was as follows:

a) elementary schools for children consisting of 1 preparatory grade and five normal grades. Attendance concluded with the issuing of a certificate permitting entry to a secondary school;

b) elementary schools for adults, providing three-year and special courses and the possibility of attending secondary schools;

c) lower secondary schools, attended for a period of three years. Final examinations at these permitted entry to normal teachers' schools (three years), to technical and commercial schools (3 years), to surveyers' institutes (3 years) and senior secondary school (4 years), after which successful students could enter university;

d) vocational training schools for the merchant service and fishing industry (3 years), industry (3 years), agriculture (3 years), commerce (3 years), domestic science (2 years);

e) Islamic religious schools (4 years);

f) university with faculties of law, economy and similar. A Faculty of Teaching was added in 1960/61 in order to train teachers for secondary schools. With an Italian teaching corps, this university

is the offspring of that which was founded in 1954 — specializing in legal and social subjects — which became a public body in 1957;

g) a political and administrative school, opened in 1957 (to be closed when current scholastic planning has been completed), which proved extremely useful in the speedy training of a large number of Somali nationals who now hold employment in public departments.

Educational structure in Somalia concludes with the *Italian schools* which, similar to all those instituted in foreign countries, offer five years elementary instruction, three years at lower secondary grades, three years of commercial training and four years at scientific lycees. These schools include a large number of Somalis among their students. There are also additional courses in typing, shorthand, general office routine and book-keeping, nursing, midwifery and child welfare, social assistance, etc. Several private schools are in the hands of missionaries, mostly Catholic (Table I).

Table I - Localities with Schools. No. of Schools and Teachers

REGION	Year	Localities with schools (No.)	Schools		Teachers	
			For Children (No.)	For Adults (No.)	Italian No.	Somali No.
Migiurtina	1950–51	3	3	1	—	4
	1959–60	24	25	23	5	74
Mudugh	1950–51	3	3	—	—	3
	1959–60	13	13	13	4	52
Hiran	1950–51	2	2	1	1	2
	1959–60	13	14	12	10	60
Benadir	1950–51	7	17	10	39	54
	1959–60	58	72	66	81	291
Upper Juba	1950–51	6	6	2	1	8
	1959–60	29	30	28	5	105
Lower Juba	1950–51	7	8	3	9	10
	1959–60	27	27	24	12	81
Somalia ..	1950–51	28	39	17	50	81
	1959–60	164	181	166	117	663

By now all the cities and stable communities of any importance — even those which were formed after land reclamation permitted the settlement of nomad tribes — have well-organized schools. This became possible through the training of 663 Somali teachers who could also replace Italian subjects, numerous during the trusteeship but reduced to only 117 during the last year. Even the less favoured

regions of Migiurtina and Mudugh have their own schools. Tables II and III give particulars of classes and students, and students successfully passing examinations.

Table II - Elementary Schools - Number of Class Grades and Attendance

REGION	Scholastic Year	Class Grades in schools for		Classes for	
		Children (a)	Adults	Children	Adults
Migiurtina	1950–51	1, 2, 3,	—	6	—
	1959–60	1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	1, 2, 3,	113	96
Mudugh	1950–51	1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	1, 2, 3,	4	—
	1959–60	N.P 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	1, 2, 3,	68	65
Hiran	1950–51	1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	1, 2, 3, 4,	9	3
	1959–60	N.P 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	1, 2, 3,	76	81
Benadir	1950–51	1, 2, 3,	1, 2, 3, 4,	58	65
	1959–60	N.P 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	1, 2, 3,	406	438
Upper Juba	1950–51	1, 2, 3,	1, 2, 3, 4,	10	7
	1959–60	N.P 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	1, 2, 3,	134	124
Lower Juba	1950–51	1, 2,	1, 2, 3,	17	6
	1959–60	N.P 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	1, 2, 3,	116	106
Somalia	1950–51	—	—	104	81
	1959–60	—	—	913	910

(a) N = Nursery schools. P = Preparatory Classes.

There has been a very marked increase in the attendance of girls who, during the 1950/51 scholastic year, accounted for about only one tenth of the attendance at elementary schools; this figure had risen to 25% by 1959/60. Much the same has happened in the case of adult women who now account for about 15% of registered attendance and this represents a great step forward for, at one time, the Somali woman never appeared in public after reaching the age of adolescence.

When Italy assumed trusteeship in Somalia, the number of pupils attending elementary school was barely 3,000. Comparing this figure with those contained in Table IV, no one can deny that progress has been considerable.

Data in Table IV also show that attendance is far more regular and promotion to senior classes has assumed greater proportions. Considered over a number of years, such a trend underlines the better performance at annual examinations and the eagerness of students to reach higher levels in spite of many difficulties.

Table III - Students Registered and Promoted Yearly, Per Region

REGION	Year	Students Registered at schools for				Students Registered at schools for			
		Children		Adults		Children		Adults	
		MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
Migiurtinia	1950–51	150	5	—	—	108	5	—	—
	1959–60	1,378	298	1,499	140	694	117	518	54
Mudugh	1950–51	98	5	—	—	74	5	—	—
	1959–60	1,266	372	1,407	254	579	151	419	41
Hiran	1950–51	152	—	59	—	101	—	52	—
	1959–60	1,781	460	1,989	162	708	130	430	69
Benadir	1950–51	1,796	235	2,590	40	933	75	408	6
	1959–60	9,526	2,535	12,594	2,302	4,401	947	4,193	682
Upper Juba	1950–51	324	—	299	6	64	—	69	—
	1959–60	2,357	495	2,602	232	1,048	139	583	41
Lower Juba	1950–51	799	96	192	1	211	8	61	1
	1959–60	2,029	382	2,566	182	814	101	562	35
Somalia	1950–51	3,325	341	3,141	47	1,491	93	590	7
	1959–60	18,337	4,542	22,657	3,272	8,244	1,585	6,705	922

It is also satisfactory to note that Italian schools have attracted a growing number of Somali children (Table V).

The Somali people have made appreciable progress in elementary education and, with each year that passes, are rapidly approaching the right age levels for each particular grade of instruction.

Table IV - Students Registered, Attending and Promoted

YEAR	Schools for Children						Schools for Adults					
	Registered No.		Attending No.		Promoted No.		Registered No.		Attending No.		Promoted No.	
	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
1950–51	3,319	341	3,079	296	1,491	93	3,140	47	1,591	33	590	7
1951–52	4,846	619	3,360	560	2,273	239	5,067	216	1,850	85	1,730	71
1952–53	5,595	633	4,089	578	2,833	378	9,190	353	3,579	153	2,721	120
1953–54	7,032	1,053	5,341	739	3,892	505	10,703	397	6,456	172	4,369	97
1954–55	9,198	1,642	7,225	1,200	4,978	738	13,332	595	7,947	349	4,488	188
1955–56	10,170	1,898	7,991	1,395	5,564	873	13,620	887	7,209	488	4,017	287
1956–57	11,586	2,379	9,175	1,825	6,352	1,166	14,925	1,233	8,023	633	4,826	357
1957–58	13,783	3,091	10,792	2,377	7,359	1,349	17,741	1,809	10,714	1,095	6,722	613
1958–59	15,972	3,766	11,932	2,701	8,244	1,585	18,156	2,169	10,120	1,362	6,705	922
1959–60	18,337	4,542	13,000	3,110	9,100	1,850	22,657	3,272	11,000	1,500	7,200	1,050

Further useful information can be obtained from examination of the age distribution of students attending secondary school; the 15/19

year age group is growing far more rapidly than that which includes students between the ages of 20 and 29 years (Table VII).

Table V - Somali Students Attending Italian Primary Schools

GRADE	1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
Nursey	41	9	19	9	89	34	159	65	177	80	162	58	190	69	187	83
Preparatory																
1st. Grade	12	5	15	—	76	16	89	17	106	43	219	102	132	71	170	82
2nd. Grade	10	6	9	4	30	8	29	5	55	17	101	36	124	55	104	49
3rd. Grade	10	—	3	—	22	10	36	8	30	6	58	17	79	37	99	47
4th. Grade	11	—	4	—	13	4	17	5	30	10	41	14	52	23	66	46
5th. Grade	7	—	7	—	6	—	6	2	7	5	25	5	14	8	21	5
Total	91	20	57	13	236	72	336	102	405	161	606	232	591	263	647	312

As from 1954/55, students successfully completing their secondary school education were able to enter university and the figure of nineteen registered in that year successively grew to 45 and then to 183, although there was a contraction later because of changes

Table VI - Secondary Schools in Somalia

SCHOOL	Scholastic Year	Grade	No. of Classes	Students	
				Registered	Promoted (a)
Lower Secondary	1950–51	I	3	92	65
	1959–60	I, II, III	17	433	214
Upper Secondary	1950–51	—	—	—	—
	1959–60	I, II, III, IV	8	135	66
Political-Administrative Training	1950–51	I	2	37	28
	1959–60	II, III	1	27	34
Normal Teachers' Training	1950–51	—	—	—	—
	1959–60	I, II, III	6	135	67
Islamic	1950–51	—	—	—	—
	1959–60	I, II, III, IV	5	188	185
Technical-Commercial and Surveyers'	1950–51	—	—	—	—
	1959–60	I, II	3	45	13
Commercial	1950–51	—	—	—	—
	1959–60	I, II	2	49	21
Total Secondary Schools	1950–51	I	5	129	93
	1959–60	I, II, III, IV	42	1,036	600
Vocational Training Schools	1950–51	—	—	—	—
	1959–60	I, VI	26	468	482

(a) Data referring to students promoted in 1959/60 relate to 1958/59.

being made in regulations and in the number of scholarships and grants which had originally helped students to study abroad. During the last year of the Italian trusteeship (1959/60), there were 81 undergraduates, of which 11 were Italian.

Examinations held at the Mogadiscio university college are mostly recognized by Italian universities.

Table VII - Students Attending Secondary Schools per Age Group

AGE	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
6—14.....	3	36	13	20	45	55	20	11	21	36
15—19.....	58	92	94	124	198	238	254	310	410	534
20—29.....	43	83	164	147	151	256	266	315	375	422
30—39.....	18	26	51	45	59	61	40	26	18	32
40 and over	7	8	11	8	10	10	7	5	6	12
Total	129	245	333	344	463	620	587	667	830	1,036

The spreading of education has enabled various cultural undertakings of some importance to be arranged. Somali citizens contribute articles on a variety of subjects to the local daily *Corriere della Somalia* and several scholastic magazines. Contests and competitions of an artistic nature have been promoted (painting, literature and artisan) while matters of current importance are debated over the radio network.

SOME ASPECTS OF MORAL CONDITIONS — Although it is somewhat difficult to individualize these, the sense of equity and justice, respect of the fundamental laws of community living and obvious signs of altruism, are obvious. Justice, for example, is in the hands of the « *qadi* » and the district and regional judges who show marked human understanding. The labours of these judges reflect the influences of a much wider culture which has come about through contact with teachers in Islamic subjects who have arrived from Moslem countries with very ancient traditions, and relations with Italian magistrates responsible for the higher levels of justice. The principle of collective responsibility over penal offences has been replaced by that of individual guilt and the acceptance of laws on community living and the peaceful settlement of tribal disputes has reduced cases of disorderly conduct and the fomenting of demonstrations; this has enabled the various political parties to operate on a proper democratic basis. Many associations founded or promoted by Italians are enthusiastically supported by the Somalis who are now very definitely on the path leading to the banishment of

ethnical differences. As far as crime is concerned, murder and armed aggression have dropped considerably.

In dealing with political and administrative progress, the chief aspects of the politico-social structure have been outlined; others, however, must examined.

Even though no particularly marked changes have taken place in *family groups*, for example, women have begun to obtain representation in all branches, ranging from political circles to general employment. They have begun to frequent schools of all types, take part in collective life, become members of welfare organizations, form associations that support the political parties and train as actresses. In 1958, women were granted the right to vote and many of them have become teachers, nurses and social assistants.

Land and property law, although restricted to some extent because of the nomad life of certain classes of the population and other habits peculiar to Somalia, nevertheless tends to follow the estate laws over which the Legislative Assembly voted a Resolution on May 3, 1960. This emphasized the need for proper land regulations in the interests of social, economic and administrative organization and quoted fundamental principles: all land should belong to the State; private ownership to be permitted when legal rights can be shown (later included in the Consistution); ethnical groups to abandon all claims to collective ownership. Although the idea of abolition of collective ownership will remain a question of principle for some time yet, there is no doubt that a harsh blow has been dealt at this centuries-old practice and, from current western opinions, means that an important step forward has been made.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES — When Italy became the administering power in April 1950, there were 21 hospitals, 39 dispensaries, and 750 beds for Africans in hospitals at Mogadiscio and 489 in other localities. There were also 18 Italian and 9 English doctors apart from the medical officers belonging to various military stations, a hospital specializing in malaria, several women's clinics and two veterinary surgeons.

The first move was to strengthen available services and by the end of 1950 there were 37 Italian civilian doctors and several medical officers drawn from the Armed Forces, 120 other Italians (pharmacists, assistants, etc.) and 533 Somalis acting as nurses, student nurses, midwives, etc. Available medicinal supplies were increased and such additional items as vitamins, anti-biotics, etc. were furnished. It was then decided to execute a gradual scheme that would build up and

strengthen medical and welfare services and provide adequate training facilities for Somalis themselves.

Table VIII - Hospital and Infirmaries per Region

REGION - YEARS		Districts with medical services No.	Hospitals No.	Infirmaries No.	Dispensaries	
					With Beds	Without Beds
Migiurtinia	1950	11	1	6	4	
	1959	14	1	4	4	10
Mudugh	1950	6	—	2	4	
	1959	8	1	2	—	8
Hiran	1950	2	1	—	1	
	1959	7	1	1	—	7
Benadir	1950	14	5	3	19	
	1959	33	5	5	—	69
Upper Juba	1950	10	1	4	5	
	1959	18	1	4	2	17
Lower Juba	1950	11	2	2	7	
	1959	23	2	4	—	24
Somalia	1950	54	10	17	40	
	1959	103	11	20	6	135

The figures contained in Table VIII show that the number of localities with hospitals, infirmaries and dispensaries more than doubled between 1950 and 1959.

Nor should it be forgotten that many improvements were made to hospitals and infirmaries. For the most part these are now built in brick, even in the outlying districts, and more than 9.4 milliard somalos were spent in ten years on operating theatres, clinics and surgeries, and equipment in general. Table IX gives fruther particulars of the existing medical services.

Table IX - Hospitals and Dispensaries with Beds

REGION	Available Beds		Patients Accepted		Days under Treatment (days/patients)		Cases Diagnosed			
							1951		1959	
	1950	1959	1950	1959	1950	1959	MF	F	MF	F
Migiurtinia	80	84	771	869	11,886	24,034	544	120	799	230
Mudugh	26	67	391	666	6,797	18,865	342	69	801	347
Hiran	50	71	490	415	10,696	15,626	656	83	399	106
Benadir	866	1,672	2,166	8,814	216,227	400,138	5,603	1,342	9,655	4,511
Upper Juba	100	133	1,455	1,112	15,982	21,700	684	168	1,138	340
Lower Juba	206	384	1,089	1,942	51,555	119,153	908	185	2,563	715
Somalia	1,228	2,411	6,362	13,812	313,143	599,566	8,737	1,967	15,355	6,240

N. B. - MF = Male/Female. F = Female.

In conclusion, Table X gives an idea of some of the more important work undertaken in the hospitals, infirmaries and dispensaries in general.

The administering authority was particularly interested in reducing social diseases, first among them being malaria. Various schemes were launched in conjunction with the World Health Organization, UNICEF, and the Italian Naval Research Centre founded in Somalia in 1950 with the help of the « E. Marchiafava » Malarial Research Institute in Rome. A great deal was also done towards reducing tuberculosis and bilharziasis. Treatment of leprosy was considerably helped by the Sovereign Order of Malta which has for some years been in charge of a special hospital located on the tiny island of Alessandra near the mouth of the Juba.

Table X - Medical Services in Somalia - Summary of Activities

YEAR	Diseases Diagnosed according to Sex of Patient		Persons Applying for Treatment according to Sex of Patient	
	Male & Female	Female	Male & Female	Female
1950.....	168,275	,,,	705,449	,,,
1951.....	453,523	121,809	1,424,461	364,838
1952.....	412,510	136,458	2,124,850	668,640
1953.....	449,846	155,988	2,479,793	821,218
1954.....	307,529	100,221	2,229,743	716,242
1955.....	317,645	108,557	2,051,855	672,476
1956.....	412,309	152,006	2,112,386	701,221
1957.....	427,078	150,592	1,979,116	546,160
1958.....	539,128	206,146	1,449,074	568,142
1959.....	645,927	250,008	1,607,521	521,099

Numerous Somali nationals, who had become experts in the treatment of animals, control of meat and food products and in the preparation of serums for both human beings and veterinary purposes, were admitted as heads of certain departments to the Serum and Vaccine Institute at Merca in 1960, although supervised by Italian specialists.

Medical services in Somalia cost about 8 million somalos, but no Italian personnel are included under this figure.

Social assistance services provided by the « Cassa per le assicurazioni sociali della Somalia » are now in the hands of Somali staff. The said organization is also responsible for accident insurance and occupational diseases and allowances are made to many thousands of persons each year. Assistance is also granted to miners, widows, orphans, the aged, etc.

The *question of rights and responsabilities* has changed considerably and this is evident in the articles of the Constitution. This

contains such statements as: « sovereign powers are vested in the people », « all citizens have equal rights and responsibilities and have an equal social standing (caste differences existed earlier), irrespective of birth, origins, opinions or religion, even though the Islamic faith is the religion of the State and its doctrines are the sources of law ». The Republic of Somalia has also adopted the Universal Rights of Man.

The Constitution also contains principles that are analogous to those in force in the most progressive nations. It authorizes universal suffrage, the people's right to demand legislation, equality before the law and the complete independence of the judicial authorities.

Modern principles govern the Labour Code which came into force on January 1, 1959, the final draft of which resulted from close collaboration betwen representatives of political parties and various organizations, including the trades unions. In this, the people of Somalia have demonstrated great maturity and comprehension. The measure of the collective and social evolution that has taken place in the country is to be seen in the various juridical safeguards which the Constitution and the Labour Code guarantee the worker. One of the most important laws to be approved concerns the abolition of the « halifato », a system under which a weaker group joins a stronger group and undertakes menial labours in return for protection of farms and land.

The level reached by political and other circles in Somalia meant that these could even be entrusted with government responsibilities from 1956 onwards, long before the date established in the trusteeship agreement. In view of this, it was agreed that there was every possibility of bringing forward the date of the end of the trusteeship from December 2, 1960 to July 1 since the Constituent Assembly had already completed a detailed examination of the new Constitution on June 21 and had given it almost unanimous approval.

The information and data contained in these three articles testify to the labours and progress of ten years of Italian trusteeship in Somalia. The goal which has been reached is the crowning point of a task that started during the last century, and all Italians have read with satisfaction the final words of the « Green Paper »:

« *On June 30th. at sundown, the Italian flag was lowered for the last time, after a period of ten years during which it stood steadfast in the winds of the Indian Ocean, proudly proclaiming the mission that had been undertaken on behalf of the United Nations but in the name of Italy* ».

THE ITALIAN ARMED FORCES

Further Modernization of the Army, Navy and Air Force at the Beginning of 1963

The beginning of yet another new year finds the Italian Armed Forces further engaged on general modernization as a result of continued technical and scientific progress which is so rapidly changing all walks of life (1).

The additional changes and modifications that are now taking place are the result of a new theory which teaches that the three Services can no longer be considered as individual structures, specialized in conducting operations in three different spheres. Modern policy holds that the Army. Navy and Air Force should now be looked upon as a single unit composed of branches that must cooperate closely with another under a unified command.

The new structure is headed by a Defence Chief of Staff, an appointment that has developed from the original General Chief of Staff. The holder is responsible for coordination of all branches of the three Services and directing them towards the attainment of but one objective.

The Defence Chief of Staff now has the following bodies to assist him:

Department of the Defence Chief of Staff;

Armed Forces Information Service (*S.I.F.AR.*);

Technical and Scientific Defence Council, competent to deal with all scientific and technical matters;

Department of Senior Military Research (*C.A.S.M.*), responsible for high-level study of specific military questions and matters of a social and economic nature which concern the organization of the Armed Forces;

Inter-Service Chiefs of Staff (*I.S.M.I.*), responsible for examining and analysing problems common to all three Services and furthering inter-Service command;

Atomic, Bacteriological and Chemical Defence School (*A.B.C.*), *Telecommunications School and the Air Cooperation School*, provid-

(1) For preceding articles on the Italian Armed Forces, refer to the General Index under « Defence » - « Italian Affairs », November-Decembre 1962.

ing unified training and specific information in their particular branches;

The Military Nuclear Energy Command (C.A.M.E.N.);

Inter-Service Launching Site at Salto Quirra, providing training in the use of missiles and rockets.

The Defence Staff has also assumed heavy responsibility in Civil Defence. Although this is a field that is the real competence of various Government departments, the Ministry of the Interior in particular, the Defence Staff has also participated in the founding of a *Civil Defence College*.

The following will give a picture of the present status of the three Services.

Army

The Italian Army is now at an advanced stage of development and is well on the road to solving its basic problems. These include training, modernization of equipment, stronger infrastructure, building up of reserves and additional training for officers and men as a result of constant scientific and technical progress.

The present training system, based on modern principles, lays down three training cycles for the recruit. The first cycle chiefly concerns the transformation of the private citizen into a disciplined soldier and this task is carried out at the *Recruit Training Stations* (C.A.R.). The second and third phases are passed through when the recruit is sent to his unit. There are numerous schools providing instruction in trades and many of these have reached a very high technical level.

Physical training and sport follow an organic pattern and are so arranged that the recruit is adequately prepared to withstand combat conditions and also able to improve his physical stature. Apart from such normal sporting activities as boxing, judo and light athletics, training is given in cross-country running and the military pentathlon.

Training of troops in military requirements is, of course, a mass undertaking but, from a sports viewpoint, selection is rigorous and painstaking. Special athletic units were recently established and properly equipped and selected candidates are trained for individual and team events on a national and international level.

The Army today owns numbers of sports fields, gymnasiums and other training centres and plans are now being made for the building of swimming pools.

To complete training of recruits, the Army authorities logically had to seek localities large enough to permit manoeuvres. This is

a matter which has been approached with care but there are now a large number of shooting ranges and enclosed areas in which tactical exercises can be carried out. The authorities are also considering the taking over of undeveloped areas which, suitably organized, will permit additional training facilities.

Changes in military theory and the constant technical progress that is being made have drawn attention to the important question of the training of reserves.

This problem may now be considered as satisfactorily settled through the introduction of theoretical and practical courses arranged in conjunction with the U.N.U.C.I. These are attended by junior officers and those reserve officers, N.C.O's and other ranks who are recalled yearly and instruction is given in the handling of new types of weapons and equipment.

The Training Command is facing a very hard task for constant changes in tactical procedure and in arms and equipment pose never-ending problems that must be speedily settled if the Army is to retain its efficiency.

Much has been done towards planning, testing and manufacturing material and equipment on a national scale, prototypes being obtained from N.A.T.O. The overall programme, however, is a long one and, as said earlier, constant changes have to be made as a result of new inventions and fresh tactical ideas.

Experiments have led to the production of a 105/14 field gun, wholly Italian, which is now included in standard equipment for Alpine troops and parachute brigades, a 3x3 vehicle specially designed for hauling artillery and equipment in mountainous regions, the AR 59 reconnaissance car, the CMP 55 parachute and a special lightweight cable car.

Current research is directed towards the replacement of the present types of light arms with others offering better performance and greater possibilities of use. Army research centres are also busy on small guided missiles, more widespread mechanization of infantry units, more modern automatic anti-aircraft guns and artillery, the use of missiles for anti-aircraft purposes, new types of light aircraft for Army cooperation and reconnaissance units and the use of automatic observation equipment.

A highly efficient Army must carefully select its officers, N.C.O's and tradesmen and the question has two fundamental aspects - technical and social. As far as the first is concerned, modern army organization provides an efficient and modern network of training schools and colleges. Careful selection of volunteers and recruits, scrutiny of character and technical ability prior to completion of

initial and normal training and impartial judgment of the ability of the individual to satisfactorily carry out the task assigned to him, guarantee skilled and disciplined ranks at all levels. It has been possible to better general standards by installing new equipment in training schools and colleges and engaging the services of proven specialists.

The second aspect, relative to social matters, has also received close attention. Decisions of an economic, assistance and moral nature have been taken in order to provide Army personnel with that peace of mind and tranquility so essential to those who devote their energies to the service of their country. Pay scales have been increased and accommodation much improved, while more favourable conditions are open to those wishing to make the Army their career.

Tradesmen are particularly important to the Army in this modern age. Complex and delicate equipment demands the services of highly trained specialists in ever increasing numbers and, because of this, an appeal must be made to persons ready to sign on for long periods and who, after training, are in a position to halt the high turn-over.

From a training viewpoint, the question has already been settled by means of an embracing training and scholastic organization that is equal to that of any foreign army or civil establishment. Future Army tradesmen are recruited by means of competitive entry for an initial period of three years, with possibilities of promotion to non-commissioned officer and permanent service.

In order to attract more recruits for training as tradesmen, the authorities have drafted a Bill, now being examined by the competent commissions, which contemplates an increase in the number of N.C.O. tradesmen, guarantees uninterrupted service up to the age of 52 years and employment with one of the military organizations upon demobilization.

The year which has just begun, therefore, finds the Italian Army engaged in a vast effort to continue with qualitative improvements in recruits, tradesmen, training and general operations. During this current year the « Ariete » and « Centauro » Armoured Divisions will be modified in keeping with the decisions reached by N.A.T.O. and a new parachute brigade will be formed.

Navy

The Italian Navy also spent 1962 carrying out modernization schemes affecting ports, installations and ships.

The fleet has been strengthened by the addition of four *Rizzo* type frigates, improved editions of the *Centauro* class. Although having the same speed, they are much more suited to anti-submarine warfare. Heavy machine guns and automatic antiaircraft guns have been removed and the number of depth charges reduced to make space for a helicopter, essential to antisubmarine patrols.

Two missile-carrying destroyers, *Impavido* and *Intrepido* have been launched as prototypes of a class that will be used for escort purposes. With a speed that is much higher than that of modern missile-firing destroyers, of lower tonnage, fitted almost exclusively with anti-aircraft weapons, and carrying helicopters, they have been specially designed for escort duties.

Two auxiliary units, *Etna* and *Anteo*, have been ceded by the U.S. Navy and were recently brought into service.

The missile-firing cruiser *Giuseppe Garibaldi* has completed a preliminary fitting and trials period and has been transferred for some months to the United States. Using apparatus and equipped provided by the U.S. Navy it has been carrying out a series of trials to test its missile-launching installations. These have been completely successful.

The *Garibaldi* will be flanked by a forther two missile-firing cruisers the *Caio Duilio*, launched on Decembre 22, 1962 at Castellammare di Stabia during ceremonies that were attended by the President of the Republic and the Minister of Defence, and the *Andrea Doria* which is still on the drawing board.

Within the limits of financial possibilities, the Navy has continued with modernization and strengthening of the system of logistical support, introducing a more mobile system and creating a decentralized infrastructure. Although a great deal still has to be done in order to reach planned objectives (particularly the building up of stocks) the naval authorities have opened a Logistics Depot, a helicopter station, stores and warehouses and several maintenance depots, built up fuel stocks, taken various decisions relative to personnel and provided additional facilities for physical training and sport at the C.E.M.M. schools.

A *Blood Transfusion Station* is now operating at La Spezia which, together with that at Taranto, has considerably increased production of plasma and similar products.

Air Force

The Italian Air Force is also intent on modernizing and strengthening its structure. Particular importance is attached to the replacement of the F. 86 fighter with the supersonic jet-powered F. 104. The

United States has authorized production by Belgium, Germany, Italy and Holland and these four countries have worked so closely and speedily together that several of these fighters have already been delivered to Italian squadrons for testing.

Tactical squadrons are continuing to receive the G. 91, built and assembled in Italy for N.A.T.O. member countries. The FIAT Company is currently experimenting with prototypes of the G. 95 V.T.O.L. and various other designs and initial results have been very encouraging.

Flying Training Schools, also being modernized, are being supplied with P. 166 twin engine aircraft and M. B. 326 jets.

The adoption of an aircraft such as the F. 104, which just about reaches the maximum possibilities of piloted planes, plus radical changes in aerial warfare in the western countries, have demanded wholesale transformation of organizational, operational and logistical structures. Already well advanced, such transformation is directed towards reducing delays occurring in the transmission of orders from commands to operational units and permitting the latter major rapidity of action.

This has led to the creation of *Regional Air Commands* which control all squadrons within their area. The original *Group Commands* will thus be abolished and Wings will now come under the said Regional Commands.

Flying Wings will thus have much more autonomy and may be brought directly into action without Group Commands having to be consulted, a system which was tedious because of bureaucratic reasons. Technical and logistical support will also become far less heavy and can operate on a normal or emergency basis so arranged as to assure complete efficiency with a minimum of equipment. The new structure is an answer to two fundamental requirements of modern aerial warfare - speed in interception and attack and maximum decentralization of forces depriving the enemy of highly vulnerable and rewarding targets.

The closing down and transfer of certain Italian squadrons and units is part of the general plan of transformation and does not mean that the Air Force is reducing its striking power. The Transport and Missile Commands will retain their present structure, as also the Coastal Command Anti-Submarine Groups, Helicopter Command and the Ferry and Liaison Groups.

Apart from the above, substantial changes are being made to training at the Air Force College.

Under new planning, the first year at the College will act as

a period of selection, during which the character of the cadet will be carefully studied and his capacities measured. Actual training over this period is similar to the first two years at a Faculty of Engineering and when successfully completed cadets receive initial flying training on M.B. 326 aircraft. Once again, only those who show ability are selected to continue.

Engineering studies continue throughout the second year but cadets are introduced to air navigation, practical demonstrations being given aboard specially equipped C. 47 aircraft.

During the summer period between the second and third years at the Air Force College, cadets receive instruction in gliding. This has proved to be an interesting experiment since it reveals a person's reactions to flight conditions and is useful to the learning of meteorology.

The third year is devoted to completion of basic subjects and ends with appointment of cadets as sub-lieutenants. They are then transferred to Lecce Flying Training School where they complete a fourth year and receive their pilot's brevet, after instruction of a purely military character. Having successfully passed all their examinations, they are then posted to squadrons.

However, at this stage, another new and interesting innovation has been introduced. The newly promoted sub-lieutenants, although carrying out normal duties on their squadrons, become the responsibility of the School of Aerial Warfare which provides them with additional technical and general instruction, furnishes them with books and other material and requires them to take examinations from time to time.

The changes that have been made in the programme of the Air Force College have been introduced because it has been felt that a more complete understanding of basic subjects was required. Furthermore, officers are now required to have a much higher technical knowledge because of vastly different tactical methods and the new types of aircraft being delivered.

The *School of Aerial Warfare* is becoming more and more important in its specific field and, among its many tasks, arranges normal and advanced courses for Captains and Lt.-Colonels (Navigators). As said earlier, it is now engaged in giving further training and instruction to sub-lieutenants newly posted to squadrons.

The *Technical Training School at Caserta* is responsible for the preparation of highly qualified tradesmen responsible for the maintenance of aircraft and equipment which daily become more complicated.

CONVERSION TABLES

LENGTH

1 mm = 0.03937 ins.
1 cm = 0.3937 ins.
1 m = 39.37 ins.
1 m = 3.281 feet.
1 m = 1.0936 yds.
1 km = 0.62137 Statute miles.
1 km = 3.280.8 feet.
1 km = 0.5396 nautical miles.

SURFACE

1 mmq = 0.00155 sq. ins.
1 cmq = 0.155 sq. ins.
1 mq = 10.764 sq. ft.
1 mq = 1.196 sq. yd.
1 kmq = 0.3861 sq. miles (Statute)
1 kmq = 247.1 acres.
1 ha = 2.471 acres.

CAPACITY

1 mc = 35.314 cu. ft.
1 mc = 1.308 cu. yd.
1 mc = 264.18 gals (U.S.A.231 cu. in)
1 mc = 220.09 gals (Imperial gallon)
1 l = 35.21 fl. oz (G.B.)
1 l = 0.22009 gals (Imp.)
1 hl = 22.009 gals (Imp.)

WEIGHT

1 hg = 3.527 oz. (avoirdupois)
1 kg = 2.2046 lbs. (avoirdupois)
1 kg = 35.27 oz. (avoirdupois)
1 q = 220.46 lbs. (avoirdupois)
1 t = 0.98421 tons (long-ton-G.B.)

TEMPERATURE

Fahrenheit = (Centigrade × 1.8) + 32.
Centigrade = (Fahrenheit — 32) ×. 55.

N.B. - mm = millimetre
cm = centimetre
m = metre
km = kilometre
hg = hectogramme
kg = kilogramme
q = quintal
t = ton
l = litre
hl = hectolitre

HEAT

1 Kcal = 3.8 B.T.U.

MERCHANT SHIPS OF THE WORLD

Italy Theoretically at Seventh Place but Effectively at Sixth Place. Italy and the « Flags of Convenience »

The growth of the Italian merchant fleet and its rapid recovery from the losses inflicted upon it during the second world war have been dealt with on numerous occasions by « Italian Affairs » (1).

Table I - Motor-propelled Merchant Vessels - Fleets of over 1,000,0000 Gross Tons at June 30, 1961 and Sizes at June 30, 1951 and 1956 (*a*)

FLAG	1951		1956		1961	
	No.	Thous. Tons	No.	Thous. Tons	No.	Thous. Tons
United States	4,909	27,332	4,432	26,145	3,936	24,238
United Kingdom	6,454	18,919	5,508	19,546	5,182	21,465
Norway	2,200	5,815	2,442	8,035	2,729	12,025
Liberia	69	595	582	5,584	903	10,930
Japan	1,529	2,182	1,891	4,076	3,733	7,954
Greece	373	1,277	347	1,307	1,012	5,439
Italy	*1,071*	*2,917*	*1,196*	*4,197*	*1,353*	*5,319*
France	1,246	3,367	1,201	3,943	1,488	5,117
Holland	1,595	3,235	1,797	4,006	1,894	4,910
German Fed. Rep.	1,440	1,031	2,087	3,206	2,454	4,771
U.S.S.R.	989	2,222	1,228	2,636	1,212	4,066
Panama	607	3,609	556	3,926	601	4,049
Sweden	1,247	2,113	1,223	2,922	1,243	3,996
Denmark	715	1,344	687	1,695	827	2,307
Spain	1,153	1,216	1,246	1,438	1,510	1,958
Canada	926	1,648	1,081	1,504	1,080	1,669
Brazil	335	668	386	862	455	1,201
Argentina	363	979	364	1,050	374	1,195
Total for fleets over 1,000,000 gross tons	*27,221*	*80,489*	*28,254*	*96,078*	*31,986*	*122,609*
Other fleets of less than 1,000,000 gross tons	4,005	6,756	4,798	9,122	5,806	13,307
Total	*31,226*	*87,245*	*33,052*	*105,200*	*37,792*	*135,916*

(*a*) No. — Motor vessels of over 99 gross tons. Thous.Tons — total gross tonnage in thousands. The chart excludes vessels navigating in the Caspian Sea, wooden and other types of vessels on the North American Great Lakes and wooden or other vessels with auxiliary power units belonging to Japan. Extract from *Lloyd's Register of Shipping.*

It is now interesting to consider Italy's position in relation to the world's great maritime powers and to compare the characteristics, consistency and growth of the Italian merchant fleet with those of some of the leading nations.

(1) See: « Italian Affairs » - General Index under *Merchant Navy*, vol. XI, No. 6.

The *growth of world merchant shipping* can be clearly seen in Table I. Fleets of over one million gross tons of motor-driven vessels — thus excluding sailing vessels — of a minimum of 100 gross tons numbered fifteen in 1951 and accounted for about 90% of total world tonnage; by 1956, such fleets had risen to seventeen and to eighteen by 1961, still representing nine tenths of total gross tonnage. In about ten years, this had increased by 56%, vessels of varying sizes being added to individual fleets. Average tonnage of ships gradually became heavier as a result of a general tendency to build larger vessels.

Table II - Merchant Fleets of over 1,000 Gross Tons at November 1, 1962 and Variations over Preceding Year

FLAG	At 1-11-1962 (a)		Variations over 1961							
			Decrease				Increase			
			Total		%		Total		%	
	No.	Thous. Tons.	No.	Thous. Tons.	No.	Thous. Tons.	No.	Thous. Tons.	No.	Thous. Tons.
United States	3,749	23,273	187	965	*4.8*	*4.0*	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	5,009	21,658	173	—	*3.3*	—	—	193	—	*0.9*
Norway	2,725	12,511	4	—	*0.1*	—	—	486	—	*4.0*
Liberia	853	10,573	50	357	*5.5*	*3.3*	—	—	—	—
Japan	4,372	8,870	—	—	—	—	639	916	*17.1*	*11.5*
Greece	1,168	6,537	—	—	—	—	156	1,098	*15.4*	*20.2*
Italy	*1,378*	*5,412*	—	—	—	—	25	93	*1.8*	*1.7*
Holland	1,907	5,166	—	—	—	—	13	256	*0.7*	*5.2*
France	1,462	5,162	26	—	*1.7*	—	—	45	—	*0.9*
German Fed. R.	2,492	4,924	—	—	—	—	38	153	*1.5*	*3.2*
U.S.S.R.	1,313	4,684	—	—	—	—	101	618	*8.3*	*15.2*
Sweden	1,233	4,167	10	—	*0.8*	—	—	171	—	*4.3*
Panama	592	3,851	9	198	*1.5*	*4.9*	—	—	—	—
Denmark	873	2,399	—	—	—	—	46	92	*5.6*	*4.0*
Spain	1,575	1,995	—	—	—	—	65	37	*4.3*	*1.8*
Canada	1,063	1,704	17	—	*1.6*	—	—	35	—	*2.1*
Argentina	332	1,262	42	—	*11.2*	—	—	67	—	*5.6*
Brazil	430	1,204	25	—	*5.5*	—	—	3	—	*0.2*
India	268	1,013	—	—	—	—	11	87	*4.7*	*9.4*

(a) Refer Note (a) in Table I.

The *variations* between 1961 and 1962, shown in Table II are taken from *Lloyd's Shipping Register* of November 29, 1961 and November 28, 1962. A nineteenth fleet, belonging to India, has now surpassed the level of one million gross tons and flags revealing further reductions in tonnage belong to the United States and the two « ghost fleets » of Liberia and Panama, about which more will be said later. All other fleets show an increase in tonnage, irrespective of whether the number of vessels employed has risen or fallen. Major expansion is shown by Greece, for reasons that will be explained later in this article, the U.S.S.R. and Japan.

Table III - Merchant Fleets of over 1,000,000 Gross Tons, in order of size, from 1951 to the present time, with percentage of world tonnage for each nation

No.	1951	1953	1955	1958	1961	1962
1	United States (31.5%)	United States (29.3%)	United States (26.3%)	United States (21.7%)	United States (17.8%)	United States (16.7%)
2	United Kingdom (21.6%)	United Kingdom (20.2%)	United Kingdom (19.2%)	United Kingdom (17.2%)	United Kingdom (15.8%)	United Kingdom (15.7%)
3	Norway (6.6%)	Norway (6.7%)	Norway (7.2%)	Liberia (8.5%)	Norway (8.8%)	Norway (9%)
4	Panama (4.1%)	Panama (4.2%)	Liberia (4%)	Norway (8.1%)	Liberia (8%)	Liberia (7.6%)
5	France (3.8%)	France (4.1%)	Panama (3.9%)	Japan (4.6%)	Japan (5.8%)	Japan (6.4%)
6	Holland (3.7%)	*Italy* (3.7%)	France (3.9%)	*Italy* (4.1%)	Greece (4%)	Greece (4.7%)
7	*Italy* (3.3%)	Holland (3.6%)	*Italy* (3.9%)	Holland (3.9%)	*Italy* (3.9%)	*Italy* (3.9%)
8	U.S.S.R. (2.5%)	Japan (3.5%)	Japan (3.7%)	Panama (3.7%)	France (3.8%)	Holland (3.7%)
9	Japan (2.5%)	Sweden (2.7%)	Holland 3.7%)	France (3.7%)	Holland (3.6%)	France (3.7%)
10	Sweden (2.4%)	U.S.S.R. (2.4%)	Sweden (2.8%)	German Fed. Rep. (3.5%)	German Fed. Rep. (3.5%)	German Fed. Rep. (3.5%)
11	Canada (2%)	German Fed. Rep. (1.9%)	German Fed. Rep. (2.6%)	Sweden (2.8%)	U.S.S.R. (3%)	U.S.S.R. (3.4%)
12	Denmark (1.5%)	Canada (1.8%)	U.S.S.R. (2.5%)	U.S.S.R. (2 5%)	Panama (3%)	Sweden (3%)
13	Greece (1.5%)	Denmark (1.6%)	Denmark (1.6%)	Denmark (1.7%)	Sweden (3%)	Panama (2.8%)
14	Spain (1.4%)	Liberia (1.5%)	Canada (1.5%)	Greece (1.4%)	Denmark (1.7%)	Denmark (1.7%)
15	German Fed. Rep. (1.2%)	Spain (1.3%)	Spain (1.4%)	Spain (1.4%)	Spain (1.4%)	Spain (1.4%)
16	Argentina (1.1%)	Greece (1.3%)	Greece (1.2%)	Canada (1.3%)	Canada (1.2%)	Canada (1.2%)
17	—	Argentina (1.1%)	Argentina (1%)	Argentina (0.9%)	Brazil (0.9%)	Argentina (0.9%)
18	—	—	—	—	Argentina (0.9%)	Brazil (0.9%)
19	—	—	—	—	—	India (0.7%)

Table III, which shows world merchant fleets from 1951 to the present day, reveals that the United States and the United Kingdom are constantly at the head of the list while other nations gain or lose ground from year to year. Italy oscillates between seventh and sixth place although her fleet expanded by about 85% between 1951 and 1962, a figure that is above the world average. In 1951, Italy accounted for 3.3% of world gross tonnage but this has now risen to 3.9%. Marked progress has been made by Greece which has leaped from 13th. to 6th. place, by Japan (from 9th. to 5th. place) and by Western Germany (from 15th. to 10th. place), not to speak of Liberia whose flag has speedily become a dominant one.

Table IV - World Merchant Fleets. Classification of Vessels According to Tonnage
(*Percentage of Total Gross Tonnage*)

FLAG	Tonnage					Total
	From 100 to 2,000 tons	From 2,000 to 6,000 tons	From 6,000 to 8,000 tons	From 8,000 to 15,000 tons	Over 15,000 tons	
Argentina	10.4	27.6	23.8	35.8	2.4	100.0
Canada	31.8	33.5	9.7	18.4	6.6	100.0
Denmark	11.5	30.5	8.6	41.0	8.4	100.0
France	8.5	22.5	19.4	28.4	21.2	100.0
German Fed.	22.5	31.3	18.8	19.7	7.7	100.0
Japan	14.6	19.6	26.4	32.7	6.7	100.0
Greece	6.8	13.1	46.5	25.2	8.4	100.0
Italy	8.3	11.8	32.9	30.5	16.5	100.0
Liberia	0.6	1.6	20.3	34.9	42.6	100.0
Norway	6.5	16.3	8.2	49.5	19.5	100.0
Holland	12.3	13.0	19.2	45.1	10.4	100.0
Panama	2.6	11.9	24.5	33.2	27.8	100.0
United Kingdom	8.0	12.8	23.0	40.6	15.6	100.0
Spain	22.5	43.4	11.1	23.0	—	100.0
United States	1.6	4.1	62.9	25.2	6.2	100.0
Sweden	11.0	25.6	10.7	35.7	17.0	100.0
U.S.S.R.	22.6	48.3	18.1	6.7	4.3	100.0

The *composition* of a merchant fleet, considered in relation to tonnage of vessels, varies for several reasons. These may be geographical position, inland waters or large numbers of fishing vessels (Table IV) and there are certain countries, such as Spain, who own no large ships (66% of Spain's fleet is composed of vessels under 6,000 tons). Other nations, although possessing some large ships, have fleets with vessels of relatively light tonnage and this is particularly true of the Soviet Union, the German Federal Republic and Canada (largely due to growth of lake and river navigation in their territories). But there are also nations whose large vessels account for as much as 70% of the total tonnage (Norway) or about half

(United Kingdom, Holland, Sweden, France, Denmark) and Italy must be included among these. The United States merchant fleet mainly consists of vessels between 6,000 and 8,000 tons (63%). Its larger ships account for 31% of total tonnage while small ones represent only a fraction. The case of Panama and Liberia must be considered apart since the fleet which nominally belongs to the latter country has a different composition. About 98% consists of vessels over 6,000 tons, 77% over 8,000 tons and 42% over 15,000 tons.

As a consequence of the above, the average gross tonnage of individual merchant fleets varies to a very great extent. Such variations range from 12,000 tons and over for Liberia and 6,500-6,000 tons for the United States and Panama, to 5,600 tons for Greece, 4,600-4,500 tons for Norway and the United Kingdom, 3,900 tons for Italy, 3,800-3,300 tons for Argentina, France, the U.S.S.R. and Sweden, an average of 2,700 tons for Denmark and Holland, 2,000 tons for Western Germany and Japan, 1,600 tons for Canada and 1,300 tons for Spain.

Even the composition as regards *age of vessels* varies from country to country (Table V). Much of this, of course, is due to the war since many nations, victorious, conquered or even neutral, now own fleets that have been built in the last ten years (as high as 60-75% of total vessels). This is the case with the German Federal Republic (74.6%), Norway (70.1%), Japan (68.2%), Denmark (66.8%) and Sweden (60.5%). Italy's fleet mainly consists of ships built during the post-war period while older vessels are numerous in the fleets belonging to the U.S.S.R. (57.7% over twenty years old), Canada (50.8% idem) and Spain (49.4%).

Table V - World Merchant Fleets. Distribution of Vessels According to Age (*Percentage of Total Gross Tonnage*)

FLAG	Age Classification - Years						
	Up to 5	5/10	10/15	15/20	20/25	Over 25	Total
Argentina	*0.4*	*28.4*	*24.6*	*15.3*	*3.5*	*27.8*	*100.0*
Canada	*9.8*	*19.5*	*9.4*	*10.5*	*1.8*	*49.0*	*100.0*
Denmark	*38.6*	*28.2*	*13.1*	*4.9*	*4.9*	*10.3*	*100.0*
France	*28.7*	*29.3*	*16.8*	*16.8*	*3.2*	*5.2*	*100.0*
German Fed. Rep.	*40.0*	*34.6*	*3.9*	*3.5*	*5.6*	*12.4*	*100.0*
Japan	*40.4*	*27.8*	*13.5*	*7.8*	*3.1*	*7.4*	*100.0*
Greece	*27.8*	*4.0*	*4.3*	*41.6*	*5.3*	*17.0*	*100.0*
Italy	23.1	14.6	5.2	34.4	2.7	20.0	100.0
Liberia	*49.4*	*15.5*	*5.5*	*24.5*	*2.0*	*3.1*	*100.0*
Norway	*41.7*	*28.4*	*13.7*	*5.9*	*4.8*	*5.5*	*100.0*
Holland	*36.2*	*14.5*	*18.2*	*14.5*	*10.2*	*6.4*	*100.0*
Panama	*19.6*	*15.0*	*12.6*	*30.5*	*4.2*	*18.1*	*100.0*
United Kingdom	*25.7*	*20.9*	*21.1*	*18.6*	*7.4*	*6.3*	*100.0*
Spain	*26.7*	*9.1*	*10.8*	*4.0*	*1.2*	*48.2*	*100.0*
United States	*3.6*	*5.2*	*19.8*	*61.9*	*0.9*	*8.6*	*100.0*
Sweden	*36.6*	*23.9*	*16.6*	*6.6*	*5.8*	*10.5*	*100.0*
U.S.S.R.	*22.4*	*8.0*	*0.8*	*11.1*	*6.5*	*51.2*	*100.0*

At this point it is reasonable to ask to what extent official statistics for merchant fleets are altered by the presence of « *flags of convenience* ». Such a term is applied in the case of those countries who have no fleet of their own but who registers provide safeguards for many of the large shipowners in the traditional maritime nations. They are grouped under the common technical term of « *Panlibhonco* » a composite word formed from the first syllables of Panama, Liberia, Honduras and Costarica (1).

Over the past ten years, these flags of convenience have come more and more to the fore (Panama started in the years between the two world wars) and they have reached a stage where they account for about 15% of totale world tonnage thus considerably modifying the numerical order of merchant fleets and their tonnage. Up to 1959, *Panlibhonco* vessels, known to, and controlled by the O.E.E.C. totalled a little less than 2,000 for over 14 million gross tons (Table VI), mainly consisting of Greek, U. S. and Canadian shipping (the «known» participation of Italian shipowners is very small).

Table VI - Vessels Operating under « Panlibhonco » Flags and Owner Countries up to 1959

Owner Countries	Panama		Liberia		Honduras		Costarica		Total	
	No.	Thous. Tons	No.	Thous. Tons	No.	Thous. Tons	No.	Thous. Tons	No.	Thous. Tons
Greece	238	1,692	569	6,366	20	205	26	98	853	8,361
United States	271	2,252	142	1,174	53	219	2	9	468	3,654
United Kingdom	157	881	43	274	3	3	47	215	250	1,373
Canada	85	530	10	65	2	7	1	..	98	602
Sweden	40	80	5	10	2	..	9	17	56	107
Holland	11	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	46
Australia	13	34	1	6	1	3	—	—	15	43
Belgium	7	30	3	11	—	—	—	—	10	41
German Fed. Rep.	1	2	1	3	—	—	3	15	5	20
Italy	3	11	3	4	—	—	—	—	6	15
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	..	1	..
China	10	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	..
Total	836	5,558	777	7,913	81	437	89	354	1,783	14,262

In spite of numerous withdrawals, the official size of the *Panlibhonco* fleets was estimated at almost 17 million tons in 1959, but this dropped to 15 million tons in 1961 and to 14.5 million tons in 1962.

Table VII illustrates the variations in the fleets operating under flags of convenience. Panama possessed nothing up to 1924 but had reached over half a million tons by 1938, 3 million tons by 1950 and

(1) For further information refer to: « Le bandiere di comodo » by F. Babudieri, Genoa, 1958 and « Les pavillons de complaisance » by J. M. Roux, Paris, 1961.

Table VII - « Panlibhonco » Fleets from 1924 to 1962

YEAR	Panama		Liberia		Honduras		Costarica	
	No.	Thous. Tons	No.	Thous. Tons	No.	Thous. Tons	No.	Thous. Tons
1924	15	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	31	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
1932	45	139	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	134	611	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948	515	2,716	2	1	—	—	—	—
1951	607	3,609	69	595	152	508	—	—
1953	593	3,906	158	1,434	146	471	—	—
1955	555	3,923	436	3,997	117	432	114	341
1957	580	4,129	743	7,466	94	368	152	519
1959	602	4,358	1,085	11,936	78	202	91	288
1961	601	4,049	903	10,930	58	120	12	40
1962	592	3,851	853	10,573	54	113	—	—

more than four million tons between 1955 and 1960, after which there was a contraction (7% in 1961 and 11% in 1962) which reduced this flag from fourth to thirteenth place on the world chart. Liberia had no vessels flying her flag up to 1948, but had reached 4 million tons by 1955, 7.5 million tons in 1957, almost 12 million tons in 1959, after which tonnage dropped. Honduras suddenly appeared with a fleet of 500,000 tons in 1951 but this figure contracted over the years. As far as Costarica is concerned, ships flying her flag appeared in 1955 when Greek and American shipowners « discovered » the country but a local law forbidding registration of foreign vessels was passed in 1959.

The reasons for the existence of flags of convenience are obvious (1). They guarantee facilities of all kinds to shipowners, particularly those relating to insurance, social obligations and wages and salaries and even lower operational costs. But, of course, the main factor is tax exemption. If comparison is made between the present-day cost of merchant vessels — in spite of the reductions that have taken place in recent years — and the duties and fees that are paid to the Panlibhonco states for the privilege of carrying their flags (Table VIII), it will be immediately noted that registration fees do not exceed 7-9% of the capital invested while the annual fees are so small that it is almost impossible to calculate their percentage.

There has been a marked contraction in the composition of the *Panlibhonco* fleets, largely due to the Greek *mortgage* law of 1958 which, offering facilities very similar to those of the above mentioned countries, has attracted a large number of vessels to the Greek flag. The flag of Costarica has already disappeared but, over the past few years Lebanon has begun to make an appearance (750,000 tons in

(1) Refer: M. Gabriele, *Panlibhonco e NATO*, Milan, 1961.

Table VIII - Comparison in Costs of Merchant Vessels and the Dues and Payments to be made upon entry in the Registers of the « Panlibhonco » states (*Totals in Italian Lire*)

CLASS OF VESSEL DUES AND PAYMENTS	Panama	Liberia (a)	Honduras (b)	Costarica (c)
Cargo vessels of 5,000 tons:				
Cost: *Lire 530 million*				
Registration Duty	3,750,000	3,750,000	780,000	3,185,000
Annual Fees	310,000	310,000	155,000	310,000
Tankers of 8,000 tons:				
Cost: *Lire 675 million*				
Registration Duty	5,950,000	5,950,000	1,350,000	5,050,000
Annual Fees	500,000	500,000	250,000	500,000
Cargo vessels of 10,000 tons:				
Cost: *Lire 1,055 million*				
Registration Duty	7,450,000	7,450,000	1,550,000	6,300,000
Annual Fees	620,000	620,000	310,000	620,000
Tankers of 15,000 tons:				
Cost: *Lire 1,260 million*				
Registration Duty	11,175,000	11,175,000	2,325,000	9,390,000
Annual Fees	930,000	930,000	465,000	930,000
Cargo vessels of 20,000 tons:				
Cost: *Lire 2,110 million*				
Registration Duty	14,900,000	14,900,000	3,100,000	12,490,000
Annual Fees	1,440,000	1,440,000	720,000	1,440,000
Tankers of 30,000 tons:				
Cost: *Lire 2,500 million*				
Registration Duty	22,350,000	22,350,000	4,650,000	18,690,000
Annual Fees	1,860,000	1,860,000	930,000	1,860,000

(*a*) Guarantees are given that duties and fees will not be increased for a period of twenty years from the date of registration.
(*b*) Idem for 30 years.
(*c*) Idem for 25 years.

1962). However, large numbers of vessels are still registered with Liberia and Panama. Over half belong to Greek shipowners, particularly the well known Niarchos and Onassis groups, and about 40% to American owners. They mostly consist of tankers, among them being the *Universe Apollo*, the greatest super-tanker in the world, of 106,000 tons and which sails under the Liberian flag.

If the merchant fleets of the « Panlibhonco » states, whose ports are seldom touched by the vessels registered with them, are not included in the list of world fleets, it is possible to make a fairly accurate estimate of the position of each nation, among whom Italy holds sixth place. This table is as follows:

1) United States (26-27 million tons). 2) United Kingdom (23 million tons). 3) Greece (14.5 million tons). 4) Norway (13 million tons). 5) Japan (9 million tons). 6) Italy (5.5 million tons). 7) 8) and 9) Holland, France and Western Germany (approximately 5 million tons). 10) U.S.S.R. (4.5 million tons). 11) Sweden (4 million tons).

GROWING AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS OF MARKET GARDENING AND PROSPECTS WITHIN THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

Execution of the Agreement on Horticultural Products.

The present phase of transformation from traditional economic methods to coordinated planning requires that the market be the determining element in selection and a factor that regulates growing (1). The idea of producing, therefore, is no longer associated with the possibilities of theoretical sales, and agricultural items are gradually being « adapted » to the preferences of the consumer in quality, type and even quantity while packaging and presentation are being far better controlled and every effort made to offer a guaranteed product.

As far as horticulture is concerned, vegetables have been less influenced by recent changes while fruit products have gradually been adapted to modern standards. This explains why certain kinds of vegetables are difficult to place on foreign markets and are subject to marked oscillations are far as quantities are concerned. For instance, lettuces grown in southern Italy have attracted far less demand over the past few years.

However, vegetables mostly satisfy domestic markets for exports are only 7 million quintals per annum against a saleable production of 115 million quintals. Nevertheless, growers are gradually introducing more modern and rational methods and, as far as the E.C.M. and foreign markets in general are concerned, preferences are still given to vegetables and fruit. Limiting this statement to Italy, available data over the past few years show that the rise in the consumption of horticultural products was 37%, against 20% for meat products and 11% for sugar. During 1961, Italians spent 11,361 milliard lire on vegetables and fruit, about equal to the total figure spent on meat, which is much more costly, and more than 20% above that spent on cereals.

Italian horticultural production is expanding all the time but it appears clear, from a recent survey, that real progress — particularly as regards fruit — depends more on quality than quantity since the

(1) Refer: « Italian Affairs » - General Index under « Agriculture », Vol. XI, No. 6, p. 4187.

market demands highly selected goods and early crops, or at least products that are available during out-of-season periods. This calls for certain changes in growing methods and the introduction of opportune technical assistance, similar to that contemplated in the Agricultural Programme. Most of all, growers must use selected seeds and more must be done with State-owned experimental stations and other initiatives of this kind.

Production — Table I gives an idea of Italian production of vegetables, expressed in terms of quantity and value.

Potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages and cauliflowers are the most important, with crops reaching a level of 27-28, 24, 8 and 7 million quintals respectively. A maximum figure for saleable product is registered for potatoes with 78 milliard lire, followed by tomatoes

Table I - Vegetables. Saleable Product and Value. 1959 and 1960

PRODUCT	1959		1960	
	Quantity Sold (thous. quintals)	Value (million lire)	Quantity Sold (thous. quintals)	Value (million lire)
Potatoes	28,251	67,548	27,129	77,833
Tomatoes	22,128	60,498	24,281	66,943
Cabbages	8,087	22,053	8,095	24,295
Cauliflowers	6,337	16,476	6,671	18,038
Onions	3,465	12,030	3,628	17,601
Lettuce	3,192	16,321	2,122	16,765
Fresh Peas	1,938	10,760	2,145	15,148
Haricot Beans	1,899	13,760	2,008	13,897
Artichokes	3,206	13,658	4,022	13,707
Water Melons	4,192	11,209	4,014	12,471
Strawberries	314	7,850	375	9,413
Marrows	2,185	9,776	2,372	9,400
'Radicchio' Lettuce	1,201	7,831	1,390	9,091
Endive	1,869	10,636	1,767	8,980
Melons	2,807	8,561	2,248	7,926
Peppers	2,181	6,885	2,247	6,741
Spinach	828	5,059	853	6,577
Eggplant	2,039	6,117	2,030	6,496
Fennel	2,136	7,769	2,178	6,490
Asparagus	284	4,532	289	5,322
Celery	900	5,454	918	5,045
Carrots	1,215	4,739	1,250	4,875
Garlic	536	3,976	536	4,267
Fresh Beans	1,080	3,645	1,169	4,089
Turnips	1,210	3,449	1,246	3,489
Cucumbers	453	1,995	497	2,121
White beet	468	1,602	482	1,969
Chard	326	2,130	332	1,887
Beetroot	333	1,239	346	1,287
Sweet Potatoes	244	684	239	687
Garden Plots	7,805	30,928	8,050	33,810
Total	113,109	379,130	114,919	416,660

(ISTAT)

with 67 milliard lire, cabbages with 24 milliard lire and cauliflowers with 18 milliard lire. Onions are also high on the list (3.6 million quintals and 17.6 milliard lire), as also lettuces, contracting in quantity but rising in value (2-3 million quintals and 17 milliard lire), peas and haricot beans.

Table II points to the fact that the production and yield per hectare of the more important vegetables are rising.

Table II - Production and Yield per Hectare of Certain Crops. Comparison between 1954-55 and 1959-60

PRODUCT	1954-55		1959-60		% variations 1954-55-1959-60	
	Production (thous. quintals)	Yield per hectare (quintals)	Production (thous. quintals)	Yield per hectare (quintals	Production (thous. quintals)	Yield per hectare (quintals)
Potatoes	32,921	83.6	39,017	102.01	+ *18.5*	+ *22.1*
Tomatoes	15,978	164.2	23,206	197.5	+ *45.2*	+ *20.3*
Cabbages	6,771	128.6	8,096	158.2	+ *34.3*	+ *23.0*
Cauliflowers	4,700	154.6	6,456	182.5	+ *37.4*	+ *18.0*
Artichokes	1,762	89.4	3,614	*91.2*	+ *105.1*	+ *31.4*
Fennel	2,029	156.0	2,152	208.3	+ *6.1*	+ *33.5*
Asparagus	169	48.1	286	59.2	+ *69.2*	+ *23.1*

(ISTAT)

Such an expansion is evident but must not be too optimistically commented upon since commerce requires constant and speedy qualitative improvements, a strong production of really high quality out-of-season goods and a constant availability of vegetables during annual « low » periods.

Vegetable growing in Italy varies from north to south and there is a general tendency towards concentration on the southern plains which possess those physical properties essential to early crops. In the north, Liguria, Venetia and Emilia all export their products, while this is common to nearly all the regions in the south and partly in Central Italy. The three regions growing large quantities for export and domestic consumption are Sicily, Campania and Apulia.

Liguria is highly specialized in growing under *glass* (Savona area) and growers themselves have reached a standard which is uncommon. The Tre Venezie region furnished very high quotas of the overall Italian output and heads the list for potatoes with 18% of total production, against 15.6% in Latium and 13.5% in Campania. It also provides about 12% of other vegetables. Some examples follow: *garlic* — Tre Venezie, 22.4% against 12% for Sicily and 11.7% for Campania; *haricot beans* — Tre Venezie, 16.9% against 17.6% for Campania; *melons and water melons* — Tre Venezie, 11.4%, following Emilia

with 13.2%; *peas* — Tre Venezie, 7.7% (Sicily 20%, Apulia 18%, Campania 13.9%); *cabbages* — Tre Venezie, 12.2% (following Latium with 14.2%); *lettuce* — Tre Venezie, 5.5% (slightly less than Liguria with 5.0% and Lombardy with 6% and far below Apulia with 27.6%). The larger part of these percentages is supplied by Venetia.

During the past few years, nearly all the provinces of Venetia Euganea, have registered an expansion in land used for market gardening and the present total may be estimated at 30,000 hectares, with about 15,000 hectares for potatoes. There has, however, been a certain contraction in potato growing as a whole, mostly because of a decline in early varieties. The Venetia, Emilia and Lombardy areas of the Po Plain still remain the chief potato growing districts with yields that are three times as heavy as the national figure — 200 quintals, up to 350-400 and over.

The famous horticultural crops of Venetia, mostly absorbed by exports, are chiefly grown in the Verona, Vicenza and Rovigo zones and along the coast. Winter lettuce is now demanded in increasing quantities by the Central European markets and, over the last three years, the rise in production has been in the region af 200%. Chief among them are the red varieties of Verona and those grown at Castelfranco; the Catalogna variety is also increasing in popularity. In Verona province, red lettuce is grown over about 2,000 hectares and production reaches 150-160,000 quintals per annum. Local cabbages are also in demand, with production at 300,000 quintals while large quantities of peas, approximately 500,000 quintals per year, and fresh beans are required for industrial purposes. Asparagus and spinach, less popular items up to a short time ago, are now showing signs of recovery.

The excellent quality peas grown on the hills in the Verona and Vicenza localities are in constant demand for export and canning. The inventive ability of technicians has enabled the difficulties imposed by scarce manpower to be overcome and automatic pea-pickers are now employed. However, the product which now has to be grown must have full pods and be of a variety that reduces waste to a minimum.

The province of *Verona* has attracted the attention of foreign canning industries which obtain much of their raw materials from it. They have personally undertaken the supplying of selected peas and beans for sowing, and even the latter are now picked by special machines provided by the same industries. Relations between foreign canning companies and the growers of Venetia are widening and reciprocal collaboration is flourishing.

Technical departments belonging to the State and various local growers have experimented with a vegetable that is well suited to the Chiogiotto locality — *the Nantes medium-size carrot*, a product that is absorbed in large quantities by Western Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland and thus a source of stable income for growers. The market gardening area of the Venetian estuary, one of the most out-standing in Italy, embraces the Chiogiotto locality, the islands and the coast around Cavallino and Treporti. About 4,500 hectares of land are used for horticultural crops with holdings ranging from a « *miero* » (2,500 square metres) to six « *mieri* » (1.5 hectares), the latter providing a living for families of live or six persons. The Venetian estuary, apart from carrots, is also highly suitable to potatoes, haricot beans, onions, artichokes, cabbages, garlic, lettuce and spinach. Experiments are being carried out at the present time on both lettuce and spinach, particularly with such varieties as the « *Trocadero di Puglia* » lettuce and the « *Gigante di Limbourg* », « *Gonflay* » and « *Mostruoso di Viroflay* » (spinach). The climate appears to be highly suitable and it will be possible to export large quantities in competition with the early varieties grown in southern Italy. This, perhaps, is an error since the crops of the south are generally of a better quality even though selection and packing leaves a lot to be desired.

Emilia concentrates heavily on the growing of tomatoes for the paste preserves industry while Campania is the major centre for tomatoes for canning.

The prosperous economy of the Po area owes the current development in tomato output to a climate and soil that is particularly adapted to this crop. In Emilia, growers account for 25.7% of the total tomatoes, with crops of 5,359,000 quintals out of an overall figure of 24,281,000 quintals. These are grown on 16,000 hectares (118,000 hectares for all Italy), equivalent to 14.7% of the total, and the yield is about 309 quintals per hectare. This region, therefore, heads the list, surpassing even Campania and Sicilia.

The focal point lies in the provinces of Parma and Piacenza, the first with harvests of 1,413,000 quintals grown on 3,500 hectares and the second with 2,639,500 quintals grown over 8,110 hectares. By adding these two figures, a total of over 4 million quintals is reached, about four fifths of the entire production of the region. The yield per hectare in the Parma locality and the western Po plain is the highest in the world, reaching 1,000 quintals as a maximum and an average of 404 quintals, a level that is not too distant from the average of 326 quintals registered for Piacenza.

The most pressing problems facing the tomato industry in the Po area concern the discarding of bad seed (still too often employed in certain districts), the need for an experimental station which can provide selected seed, an urgent and final agreement between growers and industry, and the question of acidity. Nearly all the highly productive varieties of tomatoes have a large percentage of citric acid which, during procesing, may be converted into as much as 10-11% of residue. Years ago, the somewhat sharp taste of tomato paste, of natural origins, met with consumer approval but today, because of health regulations, many of which are open to discussion, such a taste must be eliminated and the maximum point of acidity must not exceed 9-9.5%.

Market gardening in the Marches concentrates on cauliflowers, particularly the early varieties grown at Jesi and the March crops of Fano, Pesaro and Sinigallia. Tomatoes for eating are grown in the provinces of Fano and Ascoli («*Marmande*», «*Gran Marmande*», «*Burbank* »), peas at Pedaso, fennel at Macerata and Ascoli, lettuce at Grottammare, San Benedetto del Tronto and Valle del Tronto. The Piceno region is the fourth most important Italian region for cauliflowers with 11.8% of the total crop, with an average of 758,000 quintals over the period 1959-61, following Campania (21.6%), Tuscany (13.6%) and Sicily (13.3%). The tomato crops are small in comparison to the leading Italian regions but they are still considerable when considered in relation to the size of the territory, accounting for 4.3% of national output with 849,000 quintals (1959-61). Marches is at fifth place for crops of chards, fennel and celery, with 6.6% of total production, following Latium (17.9%), Sicily (15.5%), Piedmont and Campania. Over 1959-61, average fennel crops exceeded 232,000 quintals.

Marches growers follow an intense pattern in their market gardening with tomatoes, peppers and eggplant as summer crops, followed by several varieties of lettuce, chicory and cauliflowers. But this heavy growing has created many difficult problems, foremost among them being the gradual exhaustion of the soil, fertility of which is essential. Again, crops are exposed to attack from parassites, the nematode being the great enemy of horticulture in the region.

The region of *Campania* furnished the greatest quantities of vegetables in Italy. In fact, it produces 51.6% of the national early potato crop (1,265,000 quintals from 10,450 hectares), 15.6% of the normal potato crop (5,600,000 quintals from 51,430 hectares), 16% of the tomato crop (5,490,000 quintals from 22,530 hectares), 26.1% of cauliflowers, 17.6% of beans, 31.5% of eggplant and 19.1% of peppers. It also produces 13.9% of the pea crop, following Sicily

and Apulia and about 10% of chards, fennel and celery, following Latium and Sicily. Vegetables grown in Campania are mostly sold on the Naples and Rome markets and exports are chiefly directed towards Germany, early crops in particular.

Early potatoes grown in this region are the subject of a somewhat difficult problem since they must be forced in order to be ready for the market about 10-15 days prior to the normal harvest period, in order to satisfy foreign demand. Tomato growing, concentrated in the Volturno plain, at Nola and along the coast up to Castellammare di Stabia, is in need of complete reorganization. The well known « *San Marzano* » variety, ideal for pastes, enabled considerable expansion to take place some years ago and penetration of foreign markets. But the « *San Marzano* » is now no longer available in its true form and growers should really set about using carefully selected seeds. Much the same can be said about table varieties and growers are now using foreign products almost exclusively, many of which suffer from the climate or which possess certain characteristics that do not meet market requirements.

Many other problems are afflicting horticulture in Campania, including the use of sprays against parassites and more rational growing methods. The major obstacles, however, spring from unsuitable commercial procedure and traditional tendencies to speculate.

Apulia is one of the three most important vegetable growing re-regions in Italy. It heads the list for lettuces (27.6% of total production) and for melons and water melons. It produces about 18% of the national figure for peas, 15.9% of peppers, 9.6% cabbages and 15% eggplant. Up to two thirds of the vegetables grown in Apulia are exported to the Central European markets and Italian markets in the northern regions.

Table III shows the importance of the region in question, with its high output of lettuce and tomatoes, followed by cabbages, melons, turnips, etc. The period considered, 1958-1961, also reveals the trends in various crops and the contraction in lettuce.

Regional growing is strongly influenced by exports of early crops and local growers, consciously or unconsciously, are guided by the tendencies of the consumer market, a fact that is to be seen in variations registered in certain categories of vegetables. Exports are mostly directed towards Western Germany, which absorbs about 60% of the total, followed by Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, etc. Over the past four years, lettuce has been stationary, possibly due to over-abundence, but exports of carrots, peppers and cauliflowers have increased, while other vegetables have remained normal.

How have growing patterns changed? More or less in the following manner. Over the period 1958-1959-1950-1961, endive dropped from 168,400 quintals to 130,330, 152,010 and 106,000 quintals; red lettuce from 462,940 quintals 464,630, 491,180 and 407,090 quintals. Certain of these contractions in production were, however, due to bad weather conditions. Over the same period, carrots rose from 117,870 quintals to 131,430, 107,220 and 139,058 quintals, with an evident tendency to rise in spite of bad weather. Cauliflowers rose from 308,830 quintals to 342,200, 378,850 and 417,910 quintals (1961), expansion being due to greater demand for this product on foreign markets. During the period in question, peppers varied from 1,430,200 quintals to 1,735,500, 1,505,650 and 1,357,150 quintals and the latter figure must be looked upon in the light of an increase since crops have suffered considerably.

As far as tomatoes are concerned, Apulia, is Italy's fourth largest producer, with 1.5 million quintals in 1960-61 The crops in this region are absorbed by the pastes industry but there are good possibilities for an edible variety.

Table III - Vegetable Produce in Apulia - 1958-61 Period
(*Quintals*)

PRODUCT	1958	1959	1960	1961
Carrots	117,870	131,430	107,220	139,058
Cauliflowers	308,850	342,200	378,850	417,910
Cabbages	786,600	781,320	821,200	847,465
Peppers	366,120	343,860	417,260	402,370
Garlic	17,290	19,270	22,240	24,400
Onions	214,300	235,050	257,080	251,140
Beetroot	22,470	25,610	30,130	29,200
Turnips	696,400	599,780	499,550	547,227
Asparagus	—	58	90	80
White beet	39,320	41,070	40,150	43,855
Artichokes	148,300	263,000	392,900	445,100
Chards	17,425	16,945	15,080	16,312
Fennel	229,600	250,825	269,840	306,133
Celery	32,350	40,120	43,045	32,272
Endive	168,400	150,550	152,010	106,100
Lettuce	1,125,840	1,072,480	1,082,490	776,340
Red Lettuce	462,940	464,650	491,180	407,090
Spinach	1,600	1,660	1,900	2,199
Eggplant	312,760	304,820	276,740	260,250
Tomatoes	1,430,200	1,735,500	1,505,650	1,357,150
Cucumbers	163,730	174,672	181,780	183,200
Marrows	362,940	345,730	346,020	312,300
Water melons	268,700	394,350	333,370	385,300
Melons	459,000	1,090,900	576,680	612,000
Strawberries	230	604	1,430	1,434

(Agricultural Inspector's Department, Apulia)

Sicily is one of Italy's most prolific vegetable-growing regions. It furnishes 26.1% of early and normal crops of potatoes — equal to the quantity exported — coming second after Campania (51.6%),

and 18.6% of the total tomato crop, following Campania and Emilia. It heads the list of pea-producing regions (20%), is second for cauliflowers (13.3%), after Campania (26.1%), as also for eggplant (17.8%), again following Campania (31.5%), chards, fennel and celery (15.5%, following Latium with 17.9%) and garlic (15.5% after Latium with 17.9%).

Tomatoes and early potatoes are the two most important crops, also in consideration of the quantities exported. Tomatoes are grown over an area of more than 27,000 hectares with a total annual crop of 4,500,000 quintals, the average yield being over 166 quintals per hectare. The major producer provinces are Ragusa, with a little less than 11.000 hectares and a crop of 2,200,000 quintals, the yield being 200 quintals per hectare; Agrigento, with 4,200 hectares, a crop of 525,000 quintals and a yield of 126 quintals per hectare; Caltanissetta, with 3,460 hectares, a crop of 380,000 quintals and a low average yield of 111 quintals per hectare; Syracuse, with over 2,000 hectares, 495,000 quintals and a yield of 245 quintals per hectare; Palermo, with 2,000 hectares, 320,000 quintals and an average yield of 161 quintals per hectare; Messina, with 1,340 hectares, 275,000 quintals and an average of 203 quintals per hectare; Trapani, with 1,965 hectares, 250,000 quintals and an average yield of 130 quintals per hectare.

In 1961, Sicily alone accounted for half the value of exported tomatoes (2.5 milliard lire on a total of 5,160 million lire) and a little less than half the total quantity (330,000 quintals of a total of 723,000). About 50% of table tomatoes are grown in the Ragusa area which supplies the domestic and foreign markets with the earliest varieties. Difficulties in placing this product on foreign markets arise because of the varieties that growers seem to prefer — the « *Marmande* » and « *Gran Marmande* ». Crops grown in the Syracuse and Milazzese (Messina) areas, including the latter's autumn tomatoes, are mostly exported. The eating varieties of the Syracuse and Milazzese zones are mostly « *Best of All* » and « *Nuhem's Tuckqueen* » and the latter is generally preferred to the former. The Palermo zone concentrates mainly on tomatoes for industry (the « *Fiaschetta di Partinico* ») as also Trapani-Paceco-Agrigento (« *Pizzutello* ») and Syracuse-Ragusa-Catania, where the last crops of edibile tomatoes are generally sold for industrial purposes.

Great success has been obtained with the growing of tomatoes under glass which, however is still in its preliminary phases. Experiments carried out in the Syracuse area (Pachino) on a covered area of 2.5 hectares (to be increased to five) by a grower from Piedmont have

led to the spectacular yield of one quintal per square metre, 10,000 quintals per hectare (« *Marmande* » and round, smooth varieties).

In 1962, production under glass at Pachino was such that imports from the Canary Islands could be entirely covered. During February, the company concerned were dispatching three rail wagon loads a day; the quality of the product was excellent, it had a suitable flavour and, more important still, it could be sold at prices below the 600 lire per kilogram which imported varieties of tomatoes were then costing (150-200 lire wholesale price).

The *Sardinian Development Plan* foresees rapid expansion in market gardening. For the most part, growers on the island concentrate on artichokes, tomatoes, peas and melons. Such crops are common to the countryside around the towns, particularly in southern Campidano, north of Cagliari, and around Quartu S. Elena: growing in open fields is prevalent in the latter area. Some idea of the extent of market gardening may be had from the following figures: peas are sown over an area which represents about one quarter of the national total used for this crop, while artichokes cover one fifth, both having yields that are above the overall average. The region could well increase its artichoke crops to cover 10,000 hectares, with an annual production of 1,500,000 quintals (7,800 hectares and 950,000 quintals at the present time), at the same time extending its other crops, but this would have to be accompanied by an adeguate industrial and sales structure. The artichoke, however, is a difficult product to sell abroad — where it is generally sold in cans or jars — and even on the domestic market, and could well damage the grower and the wholesaler if supplied in quantities that are far above demand.

Commercial Organization — The handling of vegetables for marketing purposes is a delicate task that entails purchase from the grower and processing, packing, etc.

The buying of crops is still confused and quite insufficient to guarantee fair prices. This is often due to traditional habits and customs that change from region to region and even, at times, from province to province and there is often speculation. The present structure consists of a number of closed, local markets, instead of a national one.

In the Neapolitan and Nocera areas, for example, the middleman always handles business between the grower and industry, tying down the small grower with agreements stipulated long before a crop is ready. This generally means that the selling price is far below that which is quoted at the time the crop is ready for the market. In exchange for this, the middleman often loans money to the grower,

but at heavy interest which is deducted from the money paid for the crop.

Vegetables grown in Campania following three routes. The first is represented by the huge Neapolitan market, for Naples is a city with 1.500.000 inhabitants who consume large quantities of vegetables and fruit (but only small amounts of meat). The growth of the city in the future, as also the expansion of tourist traffic, means that products grown in the surrounding countryside will still find a sure market even if output is increased. The more distant localities, on the other hand, supply the other domestic markets, headed by Rome. The third and most important route is represented by foreign markets and the preserves industry.

In *Marches*, buyers travel through the countryside on behalf of companies sor else stipulate agrements between growers and exporters, without any middleman. The crop is purchased at the time it is sown, after calculations have been made as to the possible yield and losses and the grower accepts the price offered and promises to hand over his crop at the established date, after which he receives a certain sum in advance. The risk lies with the grower since he receives no further money until the crop is harvested. On the other hand, exporters also run certain risks, although they are confident of their ability and prudence.

Commerce in relation to domestic and foreign markets is as follows. Horticultural products from all over Italy arrive at the huge markets in the north, one of the foremost among these being Verona. One of the chief characteristics of Verona is that it not only handles exportation of goods from the provinces but also « Imports for exportation », that is, it processes items arriving for the most part from the southern regions in order to make them suitable to the requirements of the markets of northern and central Europe (selection, packing, express delivery, etc.).

Verona annually handles more than six million quintals of horticultural products, half of which is fruit and half vegetables, and about another 2 million quintals from other Italian localities. The refrigerating equipment used is the best existing in Italy and is large enough to store 800,000 quintals in public and private warehouses, of which 100,000 quintals at the General Market. There are seventy warehouses belonging to export companies, plus a further 200 belonging to persons who are not registered with the local Chamber of Commerce. The largest companies include EVA, Milani, Bertelli and Mazzi.

Vegetables and fruit exported from Verona in 1961 totalled 1,624,000 quintals and were valued at over 15 milliard lire. About 16,791 refrigerator cars (HG and HGB type, the latter for goods to Great Britain) were loaded during the year in question and little is known of the total quantities carried by road transport which has become a fierce competitor of the railways because of speedier collection and delivery and lower charges. Some of the leading companies at Verona already operate their own lorries for the transport of products to Germany and Austria, while several foreign firms send their own transport to the city.

Foreign Trade

It has already been said that the quantities of vegetables annually exported from Italy are very small (7 million quintals out of a total of 115 million). However, the figure could be increased if the agricultural and commercial phases were placed on a more rational basis and full profit taken of the removal of customs barriers in the European Common Market.

Table IV - Potatoes - Total Exports in 1960 and 1961
(*in quintals and thousands of lire*)

IMPORTING COUNTRY	Quantity		Value	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Austria	176,551.42	115,192	713,644	540,369
Belgium-Luxembourg	92,302.15		493,432	
Denmark	29,507.30		178,709	
France	48,845.52		179,337	
German Fed. R.	1,190,736.54	1,192,012	5,268,147	4,843,672
Yugoslavia	699.47		4,580	
Malta	28,353.69		70,383	
Norway	125.99		1,184	
Low Countries	9,436.14		44,425	
United Kingdom	446,332.79	163,201	3,600,129	1,095,391
Rumania	621.50		4,246	
Sweden	57,830.20		248,477	
Switzerland	30,758.24		199,656	
Turkey	579.40		3,206	
Hungary	16,893.16		29,910	
Aden	13,457.11		40,371	
Ceylon	46,924.70		271,746	
Lebanon	198.00		1,241	
Algeria	2,472.97		16,475	
Liberia	21,539.13		63,973	
Nigeria	1,790.00		4,877	
Somalia (French Trusteeship)	2,091.24		12,087	
Somalia (Italian Trusteeship)	685.60		2,881	
Total other countries	1,789.95		8,603	
Countries not ascertained	25,340.24		136,061	
Total	2,295,912.45	1,771,424	11,597,780	7,347,176

(ISTAT)

Most certainly close attention must be paid to, and adequate decisions taken over, the new factors prevailing on the world horticultural market, including a « slowing down » in Italian early crops because of the appearance on the chief markets (Western Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland) of abundant products exported by countries much more to the south. These create fierce competition because of their early appearance on the market, low production costs, assistance in commerce and, perhaps, better presentation.

The situation of potato exports — as set out in Table IV for 1960 and 1961 — is still reasonably good but there has been a certain drop in normal crops because of the demand for early varieties needed for export.

Italy's biggest buyer is the German Federal Republic with over 1,190,000 quintals, valued at about 5 milliard lire; there was a drop, however, between 1960 and 1961. The next two most important buyers are Austria and Great Britain but again there was a contraction between 1960 and 1961, the figure dropping from approximately 2,396,000 quintals to 1,771,000 quintals and from 11.6 milliard to 7.3 milliard lire.

The E.C.M. may contribute towards bringing relief to the potato sector and remove some of the present difficulties, such as seasonal demands, minimum prices and subsidies, all of which limit quantities. But, a more rational commercial structure is needed to handle product in order to avoid present risks.

Table V - Tomatoes - Total Exports in 1960 and 1961
(*in quintals and thousand lire*)

IMPORTING COUNTRIES	Quantity		Value	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Austria	71,212.56	76,673	458,143	515,636
Belgium-Luxembourg	150.00		641	
Denmark	310.80		2,499	
France	31,761.22	63,531	281,190	485,221
German Fed. Rep.	347,904.94	448,278	2,785,135	3,082,864
Norway	159.00		1,544	
Low Countries	82.05		3,246	
United Kingdom	675.97		5,147	
Sweden	53.00		500	
Switzerland	94,631.66	132,690	738,400	1,024,068
Turkey	1.03		12	
Libya	26.62		319	
R.A.U.-Egypt	5.50		154	
Foreign ships and aircraft	847.37		15,960	
Total	647,821.72	723,128	4,292,990	5,162,601

(ISTAT)

As far as tomatoes (Table V) are concerned, the German Federal Republic is again Italy's biggest customer, with slightly less than 450,000 quintals valued at over 3 milliard lire. Next comes Switzerland with 133,000 quintals, valued at over 1 milliard lire, Austria and France.

Table VI - Cauliflowers - Total Exports in 1960 and 1961
(*in quintals and thousand lire*)

IMPORTING COUNTRIES	Quantity		Value	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Austria	54,970.36		268,025	
Belgium-Luxembourg	52,517.35		144,385	
Bulgaria	100.00		385	
Denmark	11,634.86		83,229	
Finland	3,289.36		28,010	
France	53,443.13		382,347	
German Fed. Rep.	911,497.06	824,581	3,115,558	2,900,534
German Dem. Rep.	1,546.48		10,207	
Malta	158.00		748	
Norway	19,408.66		178,562	
Low Countries	65,910.34		201,059	
Poland	213.00		1,210	
United Kingdom	81,945.08		336,892	
Rumania	135.00		537	
Spain	60.25		494	
Sweden	52,886.07	60,711	417,692	469,648
Switzerland	73,239.65	73,752	569,208	570,672
U.S.S.R.	138.00		796	
Rep. of Korea	46.00		500	
Malay Fed.	78.80		1,580	
Libya	15.55		185	
Venezuela	55.00		611	
Foreign vessels and aircraft	172.54		2,588	
Total	1,383,460.54	1,144,543	5,745,410	4,815,423

(ISTAT)

Table VI gives details as to exports of cauliflowers. Italy's best market is once again Western Germany (800/900 quintals valued at 3.1/2.9 milliard lire), followed by Switzerland (73/74,000 quintals valued at 569/571 million lire) and Sweden (53/60,000 quintals valued at 418/470 million lire). Again, a slight contraction will be noted between 1960 and 1961, due chiefly to bad weather conditions.

Lettuce (Table VII), a product of importance to Apulia, has been faced with many difficulties on foreign markets over the past few years and crops have also been hard hit by bad weather. Western Germany imports the largest quantities, followed by Switzerland and Austria.

Table VIII summarizes the percentage imports of certain Italian vegetables. This table shows that the German Federal Republic is the best market and, alone, purchases a good half of annual exports.

Table VII - Lettuce - Total Exports in 1960 and 1961
(*in quintals and thousand lire*)

IMPORTING COUNTRY	Quantity		Value	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Austria	124,156.82	72,768	802,307	476,319
Belgium-Luxembourg	11,295.45		69,704	
Bulgaria	69.00		357	
Denmark	149.40		1,081	
France	64,719.61		707,339	
German Fed. Rep.	594,190.54	449,487	4,287,702	2,101,539
German Dem. Rep.	392.36		2,745	
Ireland	74.00		312	
Yugoslavia	0.50		6	
Low Countries	31,627.89		144,061	
Poland	45.00		200	
United Kingdom	6,834.48		59,834	
Sweden	687.70		6,278	
Switzerland	124,935.98	88,980	1,237,487	747,184
U.S.S.R.	165.00		1,928	
Libya	74.55		1,262	
Somalia	9.00		163	
Foreign vessels and aircraft	555.34		13,527	
Total	959,973.48	631,987	7,336,303	4,407,574

(ISTAT)

Austria, Switzerland and the United Kingdom import far less quantities and France only a nominal amount.

Within the E.C.M. area, Italian markets are more or less limited to Germany and Belgium, all the others offering strong competition

Table VIII - Vegetables - Percentage Imports of Certain Countries in 1960/61

PRODUCT	Germany	France	Austria	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Sweden	Holland	Belgium Lux.	Others	Total
Potatoes	*51.8*	*2.1*	*7.7*	*1.3*	*19.4*	*2.5*	*0.4*	*4.0*	*10.8*	*100.0*
Tomatoes	*69.1*	*4.9*	*10.9*	*14.6*	—	—	—	—	*0.5*	*100.0*
Cabbages and Cauliflowers	*65.9*	*3.9*	*4.0*	*5.4*	*5.9*	*3.8*	*4.7*	*3.8*	*2.6*	*100.0*
Onions and Leeks	*42.7*	*17.9*	*15.1*	*5.7*	*2.9*	*1.4*	*0.1*	*0.6*	*14.0*	*100.0*
Beans	*49.1*	*13.1*	*10.3*	*17.8*	*0.6*	*0.8*	*2.1*	*6.6*	*0.4*	*100.0*
Lettuce	*61.9*	*6.7*	*12.9*	*13.0*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*3.3*	*1.2*	*0.4*	*100.0*
Garlic	*8.5*	*3.9*	*4.0*	*5.4*	*5.9*	*3.8*	*4.7*	*3.8*	*2.6*	*100.0*
Other vegetables	*52.1*	*4.4*	*5.4*	*16.9*	*8.3*	*4.2*	*0.5*	*1.9*	*6.3*	*100.0*
Total	*56.1*	*5.0*	*8.0*	*8.0*	*8.9*	*2.3*	*1.7*	*2.8*	*7.4*	*100.0*

(I.C.E.)

in high quality vegetables, the Low Countries in particular. But the removal of barriers and rationalization of growing methods should be of great help to Italy, particularly if growing under glass and other new methods are adopted on a wide scale in the southern regions of this country.

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LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Head, Consumption and Trade

The current aspects of animal husbandry have been dealt with on more than one occasion in « Italian Affairs » and it has been pointed out that this is a branch of agriculture that has developed to an extent where the rise in demand can be satisfied to a great extent if not completely covered (1).

Table I - Livestock in Italy

Animals	Average for 1948/51		1960		1961	
	Thous. Units	Index	Thous. Units	Index	Thous. Units	Index
Cattle	8,176	*100.0*	9,399	*115.0*	9,845	*120.4*
Horses	1,936	*100.0*	1,290	*66.6*	1,241	*64.1*
Pigs	3,971	*100.0*	4,148	*104.5*	4,335	*109.2*
Sheep	10,267	*100.0*	8,343	*81.3*	8,230	*80.2*
Goats	2,463	*100.0*	1,440	*58.5*	1,380	*56.0*
Total in « capi grossi » (a)	12,378	*100.0*	12,704	*102.6*	13,131	*106.1*
Poultry	65,230	*100.0*	85,000	*130.3*	90,000	*138.0*

(a) The term " capo grosso " is applied to: 1 head of cattle, 1 horse, 6 pigs, 10 sheep and 10 goats.

Table I gives details as to numbers of livestock in Italy, with comparisons between 1960 and 1961 and averages for the period 1948/51 when the recent and far-reachings changes in agriculture were started upon.

In general, there has been no marked increase over the past ten years; indeed, there have been reductions in the case of certain animals. A strong increase in beef and dairy cattle and a moderate rise in pigs has been offset by a very definite contraction in horses (35.9%), sheep (18.2%) and goats (44%). This, however, is purely from a numerical viewpoint for, considered in relation to production goals and execution of the new Italian agricultural programme, the most important factor is the increase in beef and dairy cattle. Since this is calculated at about one fifth, the situation may be looked upon with satisfaction particularly if account is taken of the difficulties involved in transforming farming methods and structure and encouraging farmers to undertake more concentrated breeding.

(1) For further details refer to « Italian Affairs », *General Index*, Vol. XI, No. 6.

Table II - Total Agricultural Production and Percentage Animal Products
(in million lire)

YEAR	Total Production	Animal Products	
		Absolute Value	Percentage
1938	43,127	12,001.3	*27.8*
1959	3,417,797	1,232,455	*36.0*
1960	3,406,000	1,308,799	*38.4*
1961	3,717,000	1,307,656	*35.2*
Average for 1959/61	*3,513,599*	*1,282,970*	36.5

Table III shows that improved breeding methods have brought about a marked increase in edible products, beef in particular; this product has risen by 56.8% in the past ten years. Pork has gone up by 40.2% but the expansion in milk and dairy products has been somewhat weaker, the average being 25% over the same period. Poultry must be dealt with quite separately since, in the space of but a few years, there has been an exceptional growth in this type of farming. Annual production of poultry raised for meat is about 200 million. It must be stated, however, that data for poultry refer only to rural breeders.

Table III - Production of Principal Edible Livestock Products

PRODUCT	Average 1948-1951		1960		1961	
	Thous. Quintals	Index	Thous. Quintals	Index	Thous. Quintals	Index
Meat, Poultry, Eggs:						
Beef	6,634	*100.0*	10,911	*164.5*	10,402	*156.8*
Pork	3,640	*100.0*	5,267	*144.7*	5,105	*140.2*
Lamb and Kid	760	*100.0*	704	*92.6*	611	*80.4*
Horsemeat	334	*100.0*	256	*76.6*	250	*74.9*
Poultry	1,530	*100.0*	2,675	*174.8*	2,906	*189.9*
Eggs (1,000,000 units)	5,133	*100.0*	6,438	*125.4*	6,690	*130.3*
Milk:						
For consumption	21,844	*100.0*	29,989	*137.3*	31,139	*142.6*
For processing	36,368	*100.0*	47,219	*129.8*	43,854	*120.6*
Total Milk	58,212	*100.0*	77,208	*132.6*	74,993	*128.8*
Butter	566	*100.0*	670	*118.4*	623	*110.1*
Cheese	2,500	*100.0*	3,710	*148.4*	3,446	*137.8*

A measure of the improvements that have taken place is to be obtained from examination of Table II which shows the value of livestock and animal products in relation to overall agricultural production. The Table reveals that there has been a strong rise and the figure

is now approximately 37%. Although still below the levels registered in other member nations of the European Common Market, it must still be considered as satisfactory in view of the soil and climatic conditions prevailing in Italy which are not infrequently unsuitable to breeding that, economically, is in keeping with modern requirements.

Table IV - Consumption of Principal Edible Animal Products in the E.C.M. nations (*Kg. per capita*)

PRODUCT	Period		
	Pre-war	1959/60	1960/61
	ITALY		
Meat in general	20.1	26.9	27.0
Beef	8.7	13.6	13.5
Eggs	7.3	8.7	8.9
Milk:			
Liquid, skimmed	37.3	61.7	63.4
In other forms (evaporated, condensed, powdered)	0.3	0.4	0.5
Cheese	5.3	7.7	7.7
Butter	1.1	1.3	1.7
	BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG		
Meat in general	47.2	60.0	58.5
Beef	18.6	22.3	21.2
Eggs	11.8	15.6	15.1
Milk:			
Liquid, skimmed	82.0	106.7	104.2
In other forms (evaporated, condensed, powdered)	1.0	6.9	6.3
Cheese	3.7	5.5	5.8
Butter	7.3	7.8	7.8
	FRANCE		
Meat in general	55.2	73.3	—
Beef	24.2	29.5	—
Eggs	9.0	11.1	—
Milk:			
Liquid, skimmed	85.5	103.2	—
In other forms (evaporated, condensed, powdered)	0.6	2.6	—
Cheese	6.4	8.8	—
Butter	4.4	6.5	—
	GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC		
Meat in general	52.8	54.9	57.3
Beef	18.0	18.1	19.3
Eggs	7.4	13.1	13.4
Milk:			
Liquid, skimmed	149.8	126.6	122.9
In other forms (evaporated, condensed, powdered)	1.4	8.0	8.0
Cheese	4.4	6.8	6.9
Butter	6.7	6.4	6.9
	HOLLAND		
Meat in general	43.1	46.1	48.7
Beef	15.5	17.5	18.0
Eggs	9.1	12.3	11.5
Milk:			
Liquid, skimmed	165.3	182.0	177.1
In other forms (evaporated, condensed, powdered)	2.0	7.7	8.0
Cheese	6.3	6.8	7.5
Butter	5.2	2.8	4.7

In conclusion, it must be said that better quality animals have greatly influenced the diet of Italians, even though this is still below the qualitative standards of the other. E.C.M. member states (Table IV).

However, it would be incorrect to judge such a diet according to consumption of high quality edible animal products since there are many factors that influence choice of food, a primary role being played by climate. But it must be admitted that, as far as the average composition is concerned, a great deal still has to be done.

Table V - Imports and Exports of Principal Animal Products in 1961
(in million lire)

PRODUCT	Imports	Exports	Balance
For edible purposes:			
Beef	30,366	3	— 30,363
Horsemeat	10,191	506	— 9,685
Lamb and Kid	165	6	— 159
Pork	1,016	236	— 780
Eggs	27,590	233	— 27,357
Poultry and Game	4,199	122	— 4,077
Cheese	22,337	17,255	— 5,082
Milk and Butter	3,971	132	— 3,839
Total	99,835	18,493	— 81,342
For non edible purposes:			
Unwashed wool	93,902	981	— 92,921
Silk cocoons and cuttings	3,136	1,131	— 2,005
Raw hides and skins unsuitable to the fur industry	47,794	10,516	— 37,278
Total	144,832	12,628	— 132,204
General total	244,667	31,121	— 213,546

The data in Table V gives an idea of Italian foreign trade in the principal animal products and the marked deficit, 213 milliard lire in 1961, is obvious.

THE SOUTHERN ITALY DEVELOPMENT FUND

Summary of Twelve Years Operations. The Results of the First Six Months of the 1962-63 Financial Year

The Southern Italy Development Fund, which came into being in 1950, has responsibilities that are somewhat different to those of other public departments although it coordinates its schemes and projects so that they will not clash with planning already approved by the Government. According to the statute which governs its activities, it may draw on capital amounting to 2, 107.5 milliard lire over the fifteen year period 1950-1965.

At June 30, 1962, the Fund concluded its twelfth year of operations having given its approval to 217,344 projects of varying nature that have cost 1,791 milliard lire. Of these projects, 13,712 (valued at 1,224 milliard lire) concern public works and 203,632 (valued at 567 milliard lire) relate to private enterprise (1).

During the past financial year, the Southern Italy Development Fund approved schemes calling for investments of 256 milliard lire, of which 139.8 milliard lire for public works and 116 milliard lire for private undertakings. These figures exceed those registered in the previous financial year by 109.3 milliard lire, equal to 75%, of which 38.4 milliard for public works (38%) and 70.9 milliard lire for private sources (157%). Compared to the level reached in 1960-61, the increase is 35.5 milliard lire, equal to 16%. Rises of a relevant nature are also to be seen in the quantity of work under tender, the total value in 1961-62 being 114.7 milliard lire, an increase of 25.4 milliard lire, equal to 28%, over the average for preceding financial years.

During the twelve years in which it has been in existence, the Southern Italy Development Fund has approved tenders for public works valued at 1,146 milliard lire.

By May 31, 1962, completed projects covering public works, private enterprise and land reform were valued at 282 milliard lire.

* * *

Considering individual branches in which the Fund has given its assistance, the picture is as follows:

Land Reclamation — 6,643 projects approved and valued at over 581 milliard lire; tenders approved for 6,506 projects valued at 554 milliard lire. Completed projects — valued at 302 milliard lire.

(1) See also: « General Index » (*Southern Problems*), Vol. XI - No. 6, p. 4196.

Mountain Reservoirs and Artificial Lakes — 2,084 projects approved and valued at 57 milliard lire; tenders approved for 2,056 projects valued at 56 milliard lire. Completed projects — valued at 41 milliard lire.

Aqueducts and Drains — 1,741 projects approved and valued at over 242 milliard lire; tenders approved for 1,645 projects valued at about 228 milliard lire. Completed projects — valued at over 113 milliard lire. The Southern Italy Development Fund has also contributed towards the laying of water mains and drains in smaller areas, allocating 5,514 million lire.

Standard Roads — 2,332 projects approved and valued at 185 milliard lire; tenders approved for 2,291 projects valued at over 178 milliard lire. Completed projects — valued at 123 milliard lire.

Tourism — 697 projects approved and valued at about 147 milliard lire; tenders approved for 647 projects valued at over 43 milliard lire. Completed projects — valued at over 23 milliard lire.

Railways and Ports — 213 projects approved and valued at over 113 milliard lire; tenders approved for 199 projects valued at about 87 milliard lire. Completed projects — valued at approximately 78 milliard lire.

Land Improvement — 201,572 projects approved and valued at over 443 milliard lire. About 259 milliard lire have been spent on schemes that have been completed and, in addition, the Fund has also constructed 212 warehouses for bulk storage of grain, costing about 5 milliard lire.

* * *

In order to encourage *industrial enterprise* in the southern regions, the Fund, executing Law No. 634 of July 29, 1957, has granted loans to 1,837 small and medium enterprises thus permitting the purchasing of plant valued at over 118 milliard lire. Other allocations have been made to 37,183 *artisan undertakings* (7,153 million lire) while 9,897 million lire have been loaned to finance 5,633 requests for capital from the fishing industry.

The projects completed or in course of execution under the programme drafted by the Southern Italy Development Fund have greatly increased employment possibilities and, at May 31, 1962, over 287 million days had been worked by the labour force involved. The largest part of this manpower has been employed in land improvement and a total of 104 million days have been worked. This is

followed by land reclamation, with almost 65 million days, roads with over 24 million, mountain reservoirs and artificial lakes, with approximately 22 million, aqueducts, with 16 million, industrial projects, with more than 7 million, railways and ports, with over 6 million, tourism, with over 3 million, warehouses, with 648,000. Land reform has required a total of 39.2 million working days.

Such investments have permitted the Fund to achieve some impressive results, the more important of which are mentioned below.

Under its *land reclamation* programme, the Fund has been responsible for 4,300 kilometres of water and river control, banking and drainage. About 700,000 hectares of land have been drained and irrigation channels and canals have been laid over 6,200 kilometres. Roads built in the land reclamation areas now total 6,100 kilometres while, in the mountainous zones, water control experts have supervised the building of 5.8 million cubic metres of banking, channels and drainage. Reafforestation has been carried out over 97,000 hectares.

Approximately 7,800 kilometres of *aqueducts* have been laid and 1,500 reservoirs, with a total capacity of 1,070,000 cubic metres, built in various areas.

For the purpose of improving the *road network* and improving *tourist* possibilities, the Fund has built over 2,600 kilometres of new motorways and repaired and widened over 14,600 kilometres of those already in existence.

As far as *vocational* and *technical* training are concerned, the Fund's programme includes the opening of 21 agricultural schools (all completed) which have 129 branch schools. The latter are all functioning but some still have to move to permanent premises. Each school has an average of 100 students. Planning also includes 34 State vocational training schools for industry and the artisan trades and a further 229 private schools, covering the same branches, have either been completed or will be shortly. Six inter-company schools are to be built in the near future.

In order to make more *schools* available, the Southern Italy Development Fund has contributed 5,423 million lire towards schemes submitted to it and approved, and has also provided financial aid in the construction of 679 nursery schools. The latter have been built with the aid of unemployed labour and the Fund's share in the cost is estimated at 10,824 million lire.

At December 31, 1961, approved *land improvement* projects relative to rural building (houses, stalls, pens, sties, poultry runs, lofts, sheds, etc) totalled 567,618. A further 3,228 requests for loans concerned such as oil mills, dairy plant, cellar equipment and wine pres-

ses, food processing machinery, fruit storage, dryers, etc. The Fund also built 6,430 kilometres of farm roads, 60,494 wells, cisterns, local water mains, etc. and erected 2,890 kilometres of supply lines for electrical current. Other schemes for water control, afforestation, improvements to mountain pastureland and new crops have been approved for a further 353,366 hectares and irrigation and wells and reservoirs will be built over 229,550 hectares. Funds have also been set aside for the purchase of 280 farm machines of varying type and 12,783 head of selected livestock.

Under the *special law for Calabria*, 34,313 public and private projects, valued at about 143 milliard lire, had been approved at June 30, 1962. At May 31, 1962, about 16.2 million working days had been totalled in the execution of these schemes.

* * *

During the first six months of the current financial year (from July 1 to December 31, 1962) the Southern Italy Development Fund increased its activities to a considerable extent. The total number of projects approved during this six month period will cost about 131.1 milliard lire, of which 75.5 milliard for public works and 55.6 milliard for private enterprise.

These figures are well above those registered during the corresponding periods of previous years (65.2 milliard, equal to 99%). A marked rise is also noted for work given to contractors since this is above the average for the same period in earlier years. The figure for public works alone is 72.8 milliard lire, an increase of 25.5 milliard lire (+54%).

The Information Service of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers has recently published its yearbook entitled ITALY TODAY which furnishes particulars of the geographical, historical, political, economic, social, cultural and tourist aspects of modern Italy. Readers wishing to receive a copy should write to: Servizio delle Informazioni, Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, Via Po 14, Rome, Italy.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS

Production, Consumption, Foreign Trade

Chemical fertilizers are, of course, essential to agriculture and this branch of industry has made marked progress over the past few years (1). Between 1955 and 1961, overall production rose by over 50%, from 3.6 million to 5.7 million tons. Meanwhile, production has also improved as far as quality is concerned and new « compound fertilizers » have been launched on the market.

Nitrogenous fertilizers are by far the largest single item and the quantities produced exceed domestic consumption. Next on the list are phosphates, potassium fertilizers (production of which is only recent) and compound fertilizers which are now more in demand, even though the situation was not very satisfactory in 1961.

Production of nitrogenous fertilizers in 1961 totalled 27.3 million quintals, against 26.7 million in 1960 and 24 million in 1959, the rise being 2.2% and 11.2% respectively. During the past few years, increased quantities of nitrogen have been added and the product has improved. As a producer of nitrogenous fertilizers, Italy is the second largest among the O.E.E.C. nations, preceded by Western Germany, which produces about double the amount, and followed by France. On a world scale, Italy is the fourth largest producer, following the United States, Germany and Japan.

Tabl. I - Production of Chemical Fertilizers
(*thousand quintals*)

YEAR	Nitrogenous Fertilizers	%	Phosphate Fertilizers	%	Potassium Fertilizers	%	Compound Fertilizers	%	Total
1955.....	16,505	*41.8*	20,902	*53.0*	—	—	2,028	*5.1*	39,435
1956.....	16,713	*39.8*	20,009	*47.7*	—	—	5,211	*12.4*	41,933
1957.....	16,370	*40.7*	19,712	*47.9*	—	—	5,133	*12.5*	41,215
1958.....	20,061	*44.7*	18,691	*41.6*	—	—	6,244	*13.9*	44,996
1959.....	24,024	*46.2*	18,736	*36.0*	145	*0.3*	9,254	*7.8*	52,159
1960.....	26,735	*48.0*	16,316	*29.3*	572	*1.0*	12,056	*21.7*	55,679
1961.....	27,328	*48.0*	16,778	*29.4*	1,748	*3.1*	11,119	*19.5*	56,973

Differing from nitrogenous fertilizers which have been more and more in demand, production of phosphate fertilizers, although still

(1) Refer: " General Index " under " Agriculture ", Vol. XI, No. 6, pp. 4187-88.

representing a considerable percentage of total output, has shown a marked tendency to contract in recent years. However, in spite of this, Italy is the third largest producer country in the O.E.E.C. and seventh on a world scale, following Germany, France, Russia, the United States, Japan and Australia.

The discovery of potassic salts in Sicily during 1953 has permitted Italy to start production of *potassium fertilizers*. This was important because, up to that time, such products had to be imported. Expanding at a fast rate, production reached a level of 1.7 million quintals in 1961, against 0.6 million in 1960 and 0.1 million tons in 1959.

New possibilities and prospects for the fertilizer industry are now open because of the introduction of compound fertilizers. This term refers to those fertilizers which, compared to older types, contain three or more elements (two at a minimum) so mixed as to provide soil with stable nourishment after only one application. But there are other advantages (less bulk and therefore less transport expenses, etc.) which have led to its success. Approximately 11.1 million quintals were produced in 1961, against 12.1 million in 1960 and 9.2 million quintals in 1959.

Consumption of chemical fertilizers on the domestic market is expanding while exports, rising all the time, are directed towards markets that are both difficult because of distance and payment.

Tabl. II - Consumption of Fertilizers in Italy

YEAR	Nitrogenous (million tons of nitrogen)	Phosphates (thousand tons of phosphorous)	Potassic (thousand tons of potassium)	Total Elements Consumed	Of which: Compounds	%
1953–54.....	210.1	397.4	37.7	645.2	30.5	*4.7*
1954–55.....	237.9	424.6	46.6	709.1	47.8	*6.7*
1955–56.....	253.8	421.5	56.9	732.2	83.5	*11.3*
1956–57.....	273.3	392.6	60.0	725.9	119.3	*16.4*
1957–58.....	268.7	385.8	69.3	123.8	150.1	*20.7*
1958–59.....	298.3	382.0	79.3	759.6	175.5	*23.1*
1959–60.....	360.8	390.2	113.3	864.3	299.0	*34.5*
1960–61.....	318.4	372.4	102.0	792.9	—	—

As regards the domestic market, it must be admitted that per capita consumption of fertilizers in Italy is one of the lowest in Europe. Considering the O.E.E.C. countries, the Italian consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers is far surpassed by Germany, France and the United Kingdom. Considering individual consumption per hectare of agricultural land, Italy (19.4 kg. in 1960/61) is a long way behind all the major countries and is at a level below that of the O.E.E.C. average (20.2 kg.). The situation in relation to phosphates is even more se-

rious since this category of fertilizer is of the utmost importance to agriculture. Consumption is slowly contracting, in marked contrast to all modern methods of farming. There is also scarce used of potassic fertilizers but there has been a spectacular rise in the consumption of compound fertilizers over the past few years.

Tabl. III - Fertilizers - Italian Foreign Trade

YEAR	Nitrogenous		Phosphates		Potassic		Others		Total	
	Tons.	Million Lire	Tons.	Million Lire	Tons.	Million Lire	Tons.	Million Lire	Tons.	Million Lire
Import. '60 .	2,628	47.0	12,061	363.9	258,590	5628.6	9,380	337.5	282,659	6,377.0
Import. '61 .	4,555	100.0	12,733	170.0	175,902	4,232.0	8,368	184.0	201,558	4,686.0
Export. '60 .	1065,853	24,870.6	112,281	1,808.9	5,615	208.6	66,314	62,820.3	1250,063	29,708.4
Export. '61 .	1396,005	31,414.0	98,458	1,399.0	59,484	1,720.0	104,166	426.4	1658,113	38,797.0

Once a nation compelled to import large quantities of chemical fertilizers in order to satisfy domestic demand, Italy has now succeeded in completely changing the situation and is now able to maintain a reasonable export level. In fact, fertilizers now have become one of the most important items to the chemical industry. During 1961, exports of fertilizers were valued at 38.8 milliard lire (1.7 million tons) against 29.7 milliard lire in 1960 (1.2 million tons). Imports are low and of scarce importance. The chief markets for the Italian products are China, which absorbed about 22% of the total weight of exports in 1961, Spain, Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey.

Italy's penetration of the Asian markets with such a product is interesting. Between 1960 and 1961, South Korea, Pakistan and Indonesia purchased very much larger quantities of Italian fertilizers.

In all, exports of the product in 1961 represented about 30% of last year's total output.

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THE PAPER AND BOARD INDUSTRY

A Rise in Production. Exports and Imports

The paper and board industry again expanded in 1961 with total production reaching 15,996,005 quintals, a rise of 8.9% over 1960 (14,687,634 quintals). This increase, although of reasonable dimensions, is somewhat low when compared to the overall figures for preceding years (16.3% in 1960, 15.3% in 1959 and 14.1% for 1956 and 1957) (1).

The contraction in the figures for 1961, however, is not due to a less intense rhythm in industrial production resulting from a low potential. Indeed, the latter is rising all the time but manufacturers were perhaps a little more prudent during the year in question and more inclined to keep output in line with effective market demands as they drafted plans for the future.

Table I. - Paper and Board Industry
(Production in 1960 and 1961)

PRODUCT	Absolute Figures		Percentage Division		% Variations
	1960	1961	1960	1961	
Newsprint	2,592,892	2,932,116	*17.7*	*18.3*	*+13.1*
Writing papers	3,497,581	4,047,210	*23.7*	*25.3*	*+15.7*
Wrapping paper (excluding straw product)	1,059,926	1,151,335	*7.2*	*7.2*	*+ 8.6*
Packing paper	2,316,448	2,396,307	*15.8*	*15.0*	*+ 3.4*
Straw paper	1,815,797	1,811,904	*12.4*	*11.3*	*— 0.2*
Other types	1,205,163	1,253,550	*8.2*	*7.9*	*+ 4.0*
Total paper	12,487,807	13,592,422	*85.0*	*85.0*	*+ 8.8*
Board	2,199,827	2,403,583	*15.0*	*15.0*	*+ 9.3*
Total paper and board	14,687,634	15,996,005	*100.0*	*100.0*	*+ 8.9*

There was a rise in all categories of paper, this being very marked in the case of writing papers (+15.7%), newsprint (+13.1%) and board (+9.3%). The other categories show an expansion that was below the average of 8.9%, with a minimum of —0,2% for straw product.

The production level for writing papers in 1961 is about 25.4% of total output, newsprint is approximately 18.3%, packing paper in

(1) For other particulars on the *Paper and Board Industry* refer to "General Index", 'Italian Affairs', November-December 1962, Vol. XI, No. 6.

the region of 15% and straw paper 11,3%. Manufacture of special types of paper accounts for about 7.8% of total production while board is estimated at 15%. It should also be noted that the figure for packing paper (2,396,307 quintals) includes 909,400 quintals (37.9%) of *Kraft* paper.

The above figures reveal that in spite of a certain contraction and contrary to what has happened in other countries, the Italian paper and board industry surpassed the 14,150,000 quintals that were established by the competent Commission of the E.E.C. by 1,850,000 quintals. Between 1950 and 1961, manufacturers have been responsible for an expansion of 197.6%, a rise of 139.8% over the figures for 1953 and an increase of 234% over the 1938 level.

Such achievements have been fully confirmed by data released by the Central Institute of Statistics which carried out a sample survey. Such data confirm that production indexes for paper, board and pulp rose from 175.4 in 1960 to 191.9 in 1961, an increase of 9.4% over the preceding year and 91.9% over 1953. Output of mechanical wood in 1961 was 2,927,637 quintals against 2,669,517 quintals in 1960, a rise of 9.7%. Mechanical wood manufactured in 1961 was obtained from beech (980,527 quintals - 33.5%), poplar (1,891,040 quintals - 64.6%) and other raw materials (56,070 quintals - 1.9%).

Table II. - Production of Wood pulp in 1960 and 1961

YEAR	Mechanical Wood	Cellulose			Semi-Cellulose
		For paper	For Textile Fibres	Total	
1960.....	2,669,517	1,245,365	763,531	2,008,896	553,576
1961.....	2,927,637	1,076,427	767,909	1,844,336	763,352
% variations....	+ 9.7	— 13.6	+ 0.6	— 8.2	+ 37.9

Production of *paper cellulose*, again in 1961, rose to 1,076,427 quintals and textile cellulose to 767,909 quintals, these figures being, respectively, a contraction of 13.6% and an increase of 0.6% over 1960 (Table II). During the same year, semi-pulps and semi-chemical pulps totalled 763,352 quintals, an increase of 37.9% over 1960.

Consumption of paper and board products in 1961, rose to 1,801,137 tons, 15.9% above the preceding year's level. Domestic production, after the Korean war and up to 1960, covered about 93.8% of demand in 1954 and 98% in 1956. The quota of 94.4% of total consumption in 1960 fell to 88.8% in 1961 when 201,536 tons

of paper and board products, net of exports, were imported. Compared to population, *per capita* consumption of paper and board in 1961 was 36.282 kilograms, a rise of 15.2% over 1960. Such a figure, however, is still below that registered in other European countries, such as France (63.9 kg.), Western Germany (82.2 kg.) and Great Britain (104 kg.).

Table III. - Paper and Board - Exports and Imports in 1960 and 1961

YEAR	Quintals				Value (million lire)			
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports	
	Standard Paper and Board	Processed Paper and Board	Standard Paper and Board	Processed Paper and Board	Standard Paper and Board	Processed Paper and Board	Standard Paper and Board	Processed Paper and Board
1960.....	1,806,448	228,394	223,470	287,814	11,791	6,812	3,175	7,691
1961.....	2,165,117	236,609	95,557	236,732	22,294	8,017	2,318	9,547

Imports of newsprint in 1961 were 448,236 quintals (142,298 quintals in 1960). The E.F.T.A. nations supplied 72.5% of pulp, while 21.6% came from third — party countries and 5.9% from E.E.C. states. Compared to overall purchases, imports from the E.E.C. nations accounted for 13.1%, those from the E.F.T.A. for 59.3% and third — party nations for 27.6%. Considered in relation to 1960, Italian imports of paper and board products rose by 82.7% with a maximum of 483.6% for those from third — party nations. Total imports of paper and board were 2,401,726 quintals against 1,314,842 quintals in 1960. Considering paper pulp alone, imports show a general contraction of —6.5% which is more marked in the case of third — party nations (—8.5%) but less so for the E.F.T.A. countries (—6%). Total imports of pulp during 1961 were 4,854,409 quintals against 5,190,853 quintals in 1960.

Exports of paper and board, as also pulp for paper manufacture, showed a contraction. In 1961, these amounted to 383,371 quintals for paper and board against 460,202 quintals in the preceding year, the contraction being 76,831 quintals. Similarly, pulp for paper manufacture dropped from 108,288 quintals in 1960 to 29,890 quintals in 1961.

Italy's exports in this branch of industry are chiefly directed towards nations that traditionally purchase from this country - Jugoslavia, Western Germany, France, Austria and the United Kingdom.

* * *

The situation of the paper and board industry during the first six months of 1962 again confirmed the general satisfactory conditions noted in earlier years, with a gradual increase in consumption that is bringing Italy closer to the European average level.

According to calculations made by the Central Institute of Statistics (index 1953 = 100), the index figure for January-June 1962 was 206.5 against 191.5 for the corresponding period of 1961.

Analysis of production per branch reveals the following (comparisons between 1961 and 1962); mechanical wood - 180.5 and 198.8; paper cellulose - 137.2 and 145.9; newsprint - 249.1 and 285.9; writing papers - 186.7 and 193; wrapping and packing paper - 172.6 and 191.2; board - 225 and 233.4.

Calculating the various indexes, the general increase in paper and board production is 7.8%, mainly due to expansion in newsprint (+14.8%), wrapping paper (10.8% and mechanical wood (+10%).

During the six months in question, exports of paper and board products reached a level of 192,012 quintals against 183,291 quintals during the same six months of 1961, a rise of 4.8%.

Imports between January and June 1962 were 1,275,461 quintals, an increase of 5.6% over those of the same period of 1961 (1,208,294 quintals).

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THE ITALIAN AIR FORCE SEARCH AND RESCUE SERVICE

Structure, Duties and Training. Equipment and Achievements

The Paris Convention of 1919 laid down initial regulations on air rescue and these were gradually improved and extended in successive agreements, the most important being that signed in Brussels in 1938. In Italy, the whole question is governed by the Air Act of 1923.

There are, however, some differences between the Brussels Convention of 1938 and the Italian law. The Convention states that the obligation to provide assistance rests solely with the captain of an aircraft and it therefore does not foresee the creation of a rescue and salvage service.

The Italian Air Force instituted an Air-Sea Rescue Service for its own air-crews during the second world war and the present service has been developed from this. It was originally carried out by a flying boat group which continued to operate after the armistice had been signed.

A better organized and official rescue service was created in 1946 and assumed an international character on the basis of the Chicago Convention of 1944, promoted by the I.C.A.O. This Convention establishes that « every nation shall undertake, within possible limits, all measures necessary to assisting aircraft overtaken by disaster in their territories ». Such a guarantee also extends to neighbouring territories and agreements are foreseen for the unification of national facilities and services necessary for search and rescue.

In keeping with the requirements of Article 12 of the I.C.A.O. Convention, the Air Force Staff issued a circular dated October 14, 1947 dealing with the organization of the Search and Rescue Service. Italy then stipulated:

a) agreements with France and Spain covering unification of national search and rescue services in order to ensure maximum efficiency in the western Mediterranean and mountainous regions in border zones;

b) a similar agreement with Greece for reciprocal cooperation in the eastern Mediterranean.

As far as national facilities are concerned agreements have been stipulated with:

c) the Army General Staff for reciprocal rescue services in the event of aircraft crashing on land, army units or persons lost or

in difficulties in mountainous regions . or in any marshy or isolated areas;

d) the Naval Staff for search and rescue operations by ships and aircraft, in the event of civilian or military aircraft or vessels being in danger at sea;

e) the Commands of the Carabinieri, the Finance Guards and the Forestry Corps for immediate notification of air accidents, the despatch of search and rescue patrols and the employment of all available equipment held by units and stations;

f) the International Radio Medical Centre (C.I.R.M.) for advice on the transfer and transportation of sick persons from ships and fishing vessels at sea and eventual medical counsel in the event of urgent transfer of persons from islands to hospitals;

g) the Italian Maritime Radio Group for the transmission of any message, in which search and rescue services may be interested, to all coastal radio stations and to fishing vessels at sea;

h) the Alpine Rescue Corps of the Italian Alpine Club as a means of facilitating air-ground cooperation in mountainous localities.

These agreements also contains regulations on cooperation between air and land/sea units during search and rescue operations.

Structure - The Air Search and Rescue Service now consists of the following:

3 Search and Rescue Coordination Stations;

1 Search and Rescue Coordination Satellite Station;

1 Search and Rescue Helicopter Unit based at Centocelle.

The three Stations are located at Milan, Vigna di Valle (which also controls the helicopter unit at Centocelle) and at Grottaglie, while the Satellite Station is based at Cagliari (Elmas).

The search and rescue stations are under the direct control of the respective Regional Air Force Commands while coordination of operations and training is the responsibility of the Air Force General Staff.

On a national and international scale, the Search and Rescue Service is responsible for the following:

— assistance to civil and military aircraft both in war and peace;

— cooperation with maritime and land organizations in all rescue operations;

— cooperation with other national assistance, search and rescue organizations in war and peace;

— cooperation with the International Radio Medical Centre (C.I.R.M.) in assistance to vessels on the high seas and to sick or injured persons on the islands;

— cooperation with Army commands and the local Prefectures in providing search and rescue facilities for persons in difficulties in mountain and isolated localities;

— search and rescue of vessels at sea and shipwrecked persons;

— rescue of persons and military units in danger;

— transportation of sick persons from ships, from the islands or from any locality on the mainland, and also in cases when sick or injured persons cannot be transported by normal means;

— search and rescue of military and civil aircraft;

— cooperation with all other land and sea search and rescue units under the control of the Ministry of the Interior and engaged in rescue operations in localities hit by exceptional catastrophes;

— assistance to aircraft of the Italian Air Force;

— search and rescue operations following accidents occurring to aircraft of any nationality.

Duties - The duties encumbent upon the Service may be summed up as being the preparation of a suitable organization capable of planning, coordinating and completing all operations through the Rescue and Coordination Stations situated in the three Fligh Information Regions. It must also be responsible for the training of personnel and the efficiency of its equipment and installations and constantly observe all domestic and world regulations concerning radio and telecommunications relative to air search and rescue.

Training of Personnel - The training of personnel presents many difficulties because of the need to operate both over land (in mountainous regions) and at sea, under weather conditions which are generally far from good.

Land operations call for personnel with intimate knowledge of the territory which is being flown over and who possess the special quality of being able to search even the most impenetrable terrain, both in valleys and mountain slopes. Such a technique must also take into consideration the effects of air currents which are greatly influenced by land contours.

As far as sea operations are concerned, one of the chief difficulties is accurate navigation that will bring the aircraft to the initial search point. In such operations, visibility is generally very low, or strong winds cause considerable drift or fixed observation points are lacking.

But apart from the above, it is not easy to detect an object floating on a stormy sea, for it can easily be swallowed in the immense area of water surrounding it, or be hidden by waves. For this reason, each crew member is assigned a particular area to keep under observation.

When the object of the search is finally discovered, rescue operations may effected in two ways. The aircraft can continue to circle the area and send radio messages to ships and eventually guide them to the zone or, if the sea is not too rough and a flying boat is being used, a landing can be made and rescue operations effected immediately.

The Search and Rescue Service is, of course, carried out by highly trained air-crews but the Italian Red Cross opened a special training school at the Air Force Medical Research Centre in 1956 at which medical orderlies are given complete instruction in various branches of first aid and life-saving.

Aircraft and Operations - Three squadrons are engaged in air search and rescue services, located at Milan, Vigna di Valle and Grottaglie. In cases of emergency, however, other aircraft belonging to the Italian Air Force also take part in operations. For the most part, Grumman SA 16A (Albatross), Sikorski H-19 and Bell 47J Ranger helicopters are used and, if necessary, the C - 119 and C - 47.

Information concerning aircraft in difficulties or calls for assistance or rescue received at the various stations within the Flight Information Region and the Regional Air Force Commands are immediately sent to the Search and Rescue Coordination Stations which then assume responsibility for subsequent operations. These stations use all means and communications existing within the ambit of their jurisdiction and, when necessary, ask for the assistance of other stations, domestic or foreign.

In order to carry out its duties promptly, the Italian Search and Rescue Service has its own radio, telegraphic and telephone network which enables it to receive all information in a minimum of time. Each Coordination Station has a Radio Division with three radio receiver-transmitters operating on special wavelengths and able to immediately contact all other search and rescue services belonging to nations in the Central and West Mediterranean. A constant round-the-clock service is carried out by 10 radio operators.

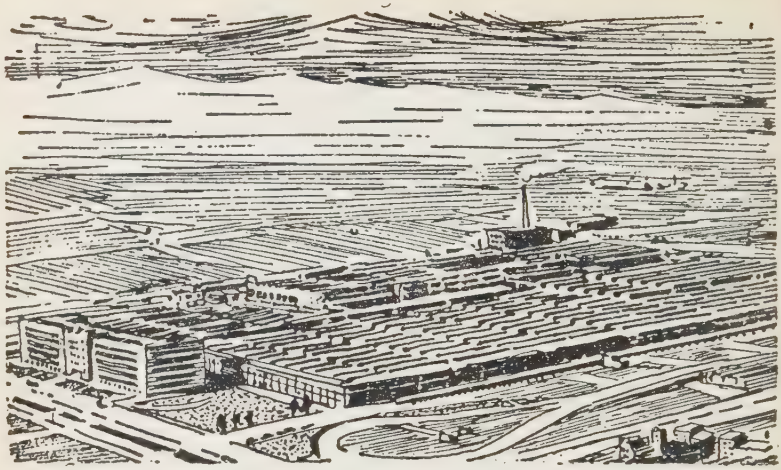
Each Coordination Station also has an « Operations Room », constantly staffed by personnel who handle and sort all information relative to requests for rescue and assistance and items which may permit an operation to be started immediately. The Commander of the

station is responsible for the planning and coordination of the operation itself with other organizations taking part. At the same time, higher authorities are informed and these follow the operation until it is concluded. There is a twenty four hour service in these Operations Rooms by commissioned pilots who fly on rescue missions and N.C.O. radio operators.

The planning and execution of a search and rescue operation at sea follows a fixed scheme and consists of three phases: *a*) identification of the zone on the basis of information received; *b*) preparation and execution of the search and rescue plan according to weather conditions, the possibility of survival and the visual and radio signals that the wrecked aircraft or survivors possesses, and the size of the object of the search; *c*) salvage.

YEAR	No. of Flights	Flying Hours	Persons Carried	
			Sick	Accident Survivors
1956.....	102	258.40'	15	—
1957.....	122	326.45'	16	—
1958.....	113	294.23'	18	—
1959.....	107	428.00'	14	26
1960.....	107	428.00'	30	23
Totali	551	1,735.48'	93	49

The most recent data relative to the operations of the Air Force Search and Rescue Service over the period 1956/60 are set out in the above table.



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ITALIAN NATIONAL PARKS

Characteristics and the Safeguarding of Fauna

The history of Italy's national parks is recent and the land which is now used to this end was earlier only partially cared for and in a manner that paid little attention to fauna. There were a number of special laws which regulated hunting and shooting and which covered such matters as royal reserves, hunting reserves in general and various localities completely closed to the public, and others which were concerned with afforestation and the flora in mountainous zones.

Prior to the creation of national parks, protection of fauna depended mostly upon the regulations on hunting and shooting then in force. Many of these were merely laws that had been enacted in the various States that existed prior to Italian unity. They were subsequently modified in various ways and additional laws were passed until the « Basic Law on the Protection of Wild Life » was executed under Royal Decree No. 1016, June 5, 1939. This is still in force and, mentioning national parks, states that these shall be subject to special laws and orders that provide safeguards.

Article 57 of the *Basic Law* establishes that national parks shall, by right, be considered as hunting reserves, similar to those used by royalty, although it is more logical to claim that they should be closed to such a form of sport.

GRAN PARADISO NATIONAL PARK — King Victor Emanuel III was anxious that the valuable Alpine Ibex (*Capra Ibex*) and the many types of flora and fauna be assured survival within the huge territory of Gran Paradiso. In 1922, he decided to waive his rights to hunting and made a gift of many of his estates to the Government, observing that a national park should be created in the Gran Paradiso Group of the Graic Alps. The chief goal was the preservation of wild life and to permit the public to enjoy the famous beauty of the locality and its particular geological characteristics.

The State Forestry Department was authorized to accept the offer made by the King and took over estates at Livienaz, Chaussette, Sorte, Boccanere and Niquidez, in the provinces of Valsavaranche and Rhemes Notra Dame, complete with roads, houses and lodges and all accessories and with all rights to hunting and fishing and other prerogatives that the royal family had enjoyed.

The Inspector of the District Forestry Department was made responsible for general supervision, although personnel of the State Forestry Department were transferred for duties. A Royal Commission for the Gran Paradiso National Park was created at Turin and this was composed of university professors, public officials and representatives of public enterprise.

The Commission was asked to draw up regulations that would ensure suitable management and supervision of the park, to draft proposals concerning the protection of animals and flora and calculate possible expenditure to be borne by the Ministry of Agriculture.

When the Royal Commission was suppressed, management of the park was transferred to the State Forestry Department. In 1944, a Decree was issued which radically changed legislation and authorized the institution of the *Gran Paradiso National Park Authority*, with headquarters at Turin and a branch office at Aosta. Finance is the joint responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (30 million lire per year), the Val d'Aosta Region and Turin Province (12.5 million lire per year).

ABRUZZO NATIONAL PARK — Originally a royal hunting reserve (from April 1873 onwards), this locality was famous for many valuable species of animals of the Upper Marsica region, foremost among them being the Marsica Brown Bear (*Ursus Arctos Marsicanus*) and the Abruzzo Antelope (*Rupicapra Ornata*). After a long period, and chiefly due to the efforts of many famous men and worthy public officials, it became a national park in 1923, with the addition of land lying in 18 Communes and three Provinces (L'Aquila, Frosinone and Campobasso). The chief objective has always been that of safeguarding and improving local fauna and flora, preserving the outstanding geological formations and protecting local beauty spots. The Authority responsible for this park has its headquarters in Rome; its activities are governed by a law passed in 1950 which created the « Independent Abruzzo National Park Authority ». Regulations concerning the organization and functions of this Authority were issued in 1951 and they declared that it was a public body operating under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

The Authority has its own President who is assisted by a Council and a Board of Auditors. The Council is responsible for proposing regulations concerning general management, estimated expenditure, approval of balance sheets, decisions relative to protection of flora and fauna and all matters concerning geological formations and local beauty spots.

The Authority may, when necessary, call upon the services of Forestry Officers of proven ability or the chief officer of the District Inspector's Department at Pescasseroli (L'Aquila). In 1951, it received all properties, rights and priveleges originally pertinent to the reserve as well as others later acquired or instituted by the State Forestry Department in the interests of the park.

To meet expenditure, the Authority receives 25 million lire per annum from the Ministry of Agriculture, additional funds contemplated in the law instituting the park, and allocations which are voted from time to time by the interested provincial authorities.

CIRCEO NATIONAL PARK — The Circeo National Park was instituted under a law of 1934 and additional regulations were issued the following year.

The public authorities were originally interested in opening a huge park in the Pontine area in order to safeguard a strip of the famous Selva Marittima of Terracina from nearby widespread land reclamation and transformation. From the point of view of flora, local beauty, paleontology and archaeology, it was decided to include the whole headland of Circeo, from which the park takes its name.

The park, therefore, came into being principally because there was a strong desire to protect and preserve the natural flora and the oak trees along the coast, the last survivors of the Selva Marittima of Terracina which once stretched over 30,000 acres.

Technical and general administration is in the hands of the Forestry Department of Sabaudia and supervision is carried out by personnel attached to the State Forestry Corps.

The law of 1935 also authorized the creation of a Consultive Commission for Circeo National Park. This had the task of making proposals relative to scientific measures to be taken in respect of flora, fauna, geological structures, local beauty spots and the development of tourism.

The Commission is now composed of a Professor of Zoology, a Professor of Botany, a Professor of Geology, a technician — all appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests — a representative of the Ministry of Public Instruction, the Chief Officer of the Regional Forestry Department of Rome and the Prefect of Latina Province, a representative of the Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment and a representative of the Touring Club Italiano. Annual expenditure is in the region of 14 million lire, of which ten million lire from the Ministry of Agriculture and four million from the Forestry Deparment.

STELVIO NATIONAL PARK — A law of 1935 and a decree of 1951 state that the territory including the mountain groups of the Ortles and Cevedale, bordering Adige to the North, Monte Marco and the Passo di Rabbi to the East, Monte Stole, Peio and Colle dei Tre Signori to the South, and the Stelvio road and Swiss border to Pontevilla to the West, is to be considered the Stelvio National Park and that the authorities are interested in protecting flora and fauna, safeguarding geological structures, local beauty spots and promoting tourism.

The State Forestry Department was authorized to undertake technical and general management of the park and the Forestry Corps was entrusted with the task of seeing that regulations were obeyed. The State Forestry Department was also permitted, when necessary, to purchase, even through expropriation, or at least assume temporary management of all land situated within the boundaries of the park.

The above-mentioned law also instituted a Consultive Commission for the Stelvio National Park which was charged with the drafting of proposals concerning the flora, fauna, geology, natural beauties and tourist possibilities of the locality, final decisions to be taken by the Ministry of Agriculture.

This Commission, composed of professors of geology and botany, public officials and representatives of various bodies and organizations, is headed by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry who gives orders as to when it shall meet in Rome. The Ministry of Agriculture allocates about 2.5 million lire per year for general expenditure.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

JANUARY 1963

1. - In a New Year Message, the President of the Republic refers to Italy's contributions towards world peace and western solidarity.

4. - The Italian Prime Minister, Signor Amintore Fanfani, holds talks with the Ministers of the Budget, Treasury, Finance, Agriculture and Public Works prior to the re-opening of Parliament.

6. - The Minister of Public Works, Signor Sullo, visits Avellino for ceremonies in connection with the starting of the Nola-Avellino stretch of the Naples-Bari Highway.

7. - The President of the Republic inaugurates the new Judicial Year. The ceremony is attended by high ranking State officials while the Minister of Justice, Signor Bosco, represents the Government. The Attorney General, Dr. Poggi, makes an official speech in which he deals with the administration of justice.

8. - The Minister of Posts and Tele communications, Signor Russo, attends ceremonies marking the opening of the academic year at the Senior College of Telegraphy and makes a speech on the planning of the postal services.

10. - The Committee of Ministers for the Coordination of International Policy (Economics) meets at the Farnesina under the chairmanship of the Italian Foreign Minister, Senator Piccioni.

— The Chamber of Deputies opens the debate on the winding up of the INA-Casa Agency. The relative Bill calls for allocations of one thousand milliard lire and additional intervention in the southern regions.

12. - The Senate approves a Bill authorizing the President of the Republic to issue a Decree on amnisty and pardon.

— The Italian Foreign Minister, Senator Piccioni, visits Bonn for talks with Herr Schroeder. He also has a short meeting with Chancellor Adenauer.

— The Italian Prime Minister, Signor Amintore Fanfani, repeats Italy's determination to encourage European unity during an official lunch in honour of the Speakers of the Parliaments of the six member states of the E.E.C.

14. - The Italian Foreign Minister, presiding over a meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, describes action taken during 1962.

— Negotiations between the six member states of the E.E.C. and Great Britain, relative to the latter's entry to the Community, open in Brussels.

15 - The Italian Prime Minister, Signor Amintore Fanfani, arrives in Washington on an official visit.

— Ministers Sullo and Bertinelli describe the principles and objectives of the Ten Year Building Project to the Chamber of Deputies.

16. - The Italian Prime Minister and President Kennedy start official talks in Washington. The President of the United States accepts an invitation to visit Italy later this year.

— The Chamber of Deputies approves the Government Low-price Housing Programme. The Law on Amnisty and Pardon is passed to the competent Committee for approval.

17. - Talks between the Italian Prime Minister and President Kennedy conclude in Washington. A joint communique is issued which states that full agreement has been reached on the questions discussed.

— The Minister of Public Works, speaking in the Senate, describes Government schemes covering aqueducts and water supplies.

18. - On completion of official talks in Washington, the Italian Prime Minister visits Chicago and meets members of the Italian community in that city.

— The Secretary General of N.A.T.O., Mr. Dirk Stikker, arrives in Rome for talks with the Italian Prime Minister and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence.

19. - The Italian Prime Minister, Signor Fanfani, arrives in Rome after an official visit to the United States.

— The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senator Piccioni, returns from Brussels and reports on the talks held in the Belgian capital.

20. - Senator Giacomo Piola, exponent of the Christian Democrat Party and former Undersecretary to the Ministry of Finance, dies at Acqui.

21. - President Kennedy sends a message to the Italian Prime Minister in which he says that he considers the Washington talks to have been very constructive.

22. - The President of the Republic attends the opening of the constitutional Court. The President of the Court makes a speech in which he draws attention to the specific functions of members and says that it is a body which safeguards and guarantees State administration and the rights of private citizens.

— The Chamber of Deputies approves the Government plans for aqueducts and water supplies. Minister Sullo describes the importance of this public undertaking.

23. - The President of the Republic, Signor Segni, and the Minister for Tourism and Entertainment, Signor Folchi, attend the opening of the Convention on Sport.

— The Italian Cabinet meets to hear a report from the Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to the European Community.

— The Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Leone, visits Caserta to open the « Civil Service School ». Official speeches are made by Senator Medici and the Minister of Justice.

— The Senate approves a Bill on the fraudulent use of non-edible substances in foodstuffs, while the Chamber of Deputies passes a Government Bill covering allowances for undergraduates.

— According to an official Report, the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction has invested 620 milliard lire in southern Italy over a period of 12 years (1951-1962).

24. - The Italian Cabinet unanimously approves the proposal for a N.A.T.O. multilateral force.

— The Chamber of Deputies opens a debate on the motion of « no confidence » presented by the Communist Party.

— The Senate approves a Bill on the creation of an « Inspectorate of Civil Aviation ». The Government department will be called « The Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation ». The constitutional Bill on the institution of the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region reaches the Senate for a second reading.

— The Standing Committee on Justice of the Senate, approves the draft Bill instituting the « Press Rolls » already passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

— The Italian Cabinet approves the presidential Decree on regulations for the transfer of private electrical companies to the National Electricity Board.

25. - The Chamber of Deputies continues its debate on the motion of « no confidence » presented by the Communist Party. The alignment of all political parties becomes clear at the end of today's discussions.

— The Minister of Defence, Signor Giulio Andreotti, attends the closing session of the Convention on Sport organized by the « Dante Alighieri » Society.

26. - The Chamber of Deputies passes a vote of confidence in the Government and throws out the Communist motion. Voting gives the following results: Members present - 525; votes cast - 465; for the Government - 292; against the Government - 173; abstentions - 60.

The Prime Minister makes a speech in which he draws attention to the results that have already been obtained through planning. Favourable votes are cast by the Christian Democrats, the Republicans and the Social Democrat Party. The Liberals, Italian Democratic Party of Monarchist Unity and the Italian Social Movement vote against the Government, while the Socialist party and the Südtirol Volkspartei abstain.

27. - Members of the Catholic press are received in audience by Pope John XXIII who speaks to them on the responsibilities of their profession.

28. - The Minister of State Participations, Senator Bo, illustrates the current situation of sources of energy in Italy.

29. - The Cabinet meets today and approves the 1963/64 draft budget.

— In Brussels, the Italian Foreign Minister and Signor Colombo explain Italy's position after the break-down in negotiations on Great Britain's admission to the European Economic Community.

30. - The Senate approves the constitutional Bill instituting the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region. The Chamber of Deputies passes the Senate Reform Bill. Since this is a constitutional Bill it will be returned to the Senate for a second reading.

— Signor La Malfa, attending a meeting of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction (C.I.R.), describes the decisions reached by the special Commission for Economic Planning.

31. - The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold MacMillan, accompanied by the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Edward Heath, arrives in Rome for talks on questions concerning Italy and Great Britain.

FEBRUARY 1963

1. - Official talks between the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Amintore Fanfani and the British premier, Mr. MacMillan, open at Palazzo Chigi. The talks are also attended by the Italian Foreign Minister, Senator Piccioni, and the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Heath.

— The Senate approves a Bill reducing compulsory military service to fifteen months.

2. - Continuing their Rome talks, the Italian and British Prime Ministers agree upon closer Anglo-Italian relations as being necessary to future European unity.

— Mr. MacMillan, the British Prime Minister, has a private audience with Pope John XXIII.

— The Minister of Public Works, Signor Sullo visits Genoa to open the 2nd. Motor Boat Show. This year's edition is attended by 572 exhibitors representing 18 countries.

3. - A joint official communique is issued at the end of the Anglo-Italian talks in Rome. It refers to the perfect agreement reached on all questions discussed.

4. - The Vice-President of the Constitutional Court, Dr. Mario Cosatti, dies in Rome.

— The Minister of Defence, Signor Giulio Andreotti, visits the cruiser « Garibaldi », anchored off the Bay of Gaeta. The cruiser is equipped with missiles.

6. - The Senate approves the Ten Year Low-Price Housing Programme. Signor Sullo illustrates the manner in whiich, through the winding-up of INA-Casa, the programme will be able to assure cheap homes for workers.

7. The Senate gives a second reading to the Constitutional Bill which will reform its structure. This Bill also raises the number of Senators from 248 to 315 and the number of Deputies from 596 to 630. Both Houses will sit for an equal period of five years in the future.

— An official Note issued by the Min-

istry of Foreign Affairs denies press statements that new nuclear bases are to be set up in Italy.

8. - The Senate approves the Motion Picture Act and the Minister of Sport and Entertainment speaks on the importance of continuing with public subsidies for film production.

— The President of the Republic has a private talk with the Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe, General Lemnitzer, who is paying visits to the member states of the Atlantic Alliance.

9. - The Italian Cabinet meets today and approves appointments to the new Electricity Board. These are as follows: *Chairman* - Vitantonio di Cagno, *Deputy Chairman* - Filippo Carati. *Members*: Giorgio Riccio, Domenico Tolomeo, Raffaele Pio Petrilli, Giuseppe Lanzarone, Luigi Magno, Felice Ippolito.

10. - The Italian Prime Minister, speaking at Grosseto, draws attention to the great prestige that Italy has gained as a result of coherent foreign policy directed towards peace and security.

11. - The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate commemorate the anniversary of the Lateran Pact, signed on. February 11, 1929.

12. - The President of the Republic receives the Speakers of the Senate and the Republic.

— The Hon. Giuseppe Saragat leaves Rome on an official visit to the United States.

— The Chamber of Deputies approves the Bill reducing compulsory military service to fifteen months.

13. - The Italian Foreign Minister, Senator Piccioni, reports on the Government's foreign policy to the Standing Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Senate. He gives full details of Italy's loyalty to N.A.T.O. and the question of the « Polaris » missiles.

14. - The Minister of Posts and Tele communications, Signor Russo, makes a speech in the Chamber of Deputies in which he says that the Government has drafted a plan permitting all political parties to make use of radio and television during the forthcoming electoral campaign.

— Today's meeting of the Chamber of Deputies is the last of the 3rd. legislature. The Speaker of the Chamber makes a short speech in which he thanks Members for their collaboration over the past five years.

— The Italian Foreign Minister presides over a meeting attended by Ministers Colombo and Russo. Talks centre round the forthcoming meeting of Ministers of the European Community.

15. - The Senate holds its last meeting today. In the name of the Government, the Minister of Defence expresses thanks to the Speaker, Senator Cesare Merzagora and recalls the 24 Senators who have died during the present legislature.

16. - The Italian Prime Minister visits Milan to inaugurate the new premises of the Historical Archives.

— The President of the Republic receives the Speakers of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate following the dissolution of Parliament and the establishment of General Elections in April.

— The President of the Republic visits Naples for the opening of the VIIth. Convention on Economic and Financial Policy.

17. - The Italian Prime Minister, visiting Arezzo, refers to the all-important work carried out by the Christian Democrat Party over the past five years.

18. - The Hon. Fernando Tambroni dies suddenly in Rome.

— During a meeting of the Cabinet, the Prime Minister reads the Decree signed by the President of the Republic which dissolves the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The General Elections are to be held on April 28 and the newly formed Houses will assemble for the first time on May 16, 1963. The last General Elections were held on May 25, 1958 and the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate met for the first time on June 12 of that year. During the past five years, the Chamber

of Deputies has held 789 sittings while the Standing Committees have met on 3,242 occasions. Deputies have approved 2,042 Bills of which 1,340 presented by the Government and 702 by Members. The Senate has held 697 sessions and the Standing Committees have met 1,502 times. Senators have approved 1,896 Bills, of which 1,358 presented by the Government and 534 by Parliament. A further 3 were proposed by Regional authorities and 1 by popular vote.

— The President of the Republic receives the Prime Minister at the Quirinal for talks on the political situation.

19. - The first electoral debate in the series « Election Forum », arranged by the Italian Radio and Television Corporation, is held by the Minister of the Interior, Signor Taviani. During this month the leaders of the political Parties have taken part in televised « Election Forum », precedence being based on the number of votes obtained by their respective parties in the 1958 elections. The political Secretaries who have appeared have been: the Hon. Moro (Christian Democrat party), the Hon. Togliatti (Italian Communist Party), the Hon. Nenni (Italian Socialist Party), the Hon. Michelini (Italian Social Movement), the Hon. Malagodi (Liberal Party), the Hon. Saragat (Italian Social Democrat Party), Hon. Covelli (Democratic Party of Monarchist Unity). The leader of Italian Republican Party, Hon. Reale, closes the electoral debate on March 2, 1963.

20. - Senator Mario Zotta, former Minister without Portfolio in the Zoli Cabinet, dies in Rome.

— The Hon. Giuseppe Saragat returns to Rome after an official visit to the United States. In a statement to the press, he refers to American interest in Italian political and economic affairs.

21. - The President of the Republic inaugurates the new premises of the Institute of Foreign Commerce in the E.U.R. district of Rome.

— The Minister for Industry, the Hon. Emilio Colombo, is present at the swearing-in of the Administrative Council of the Coal Board.

22. - The Council of the Italian Press Federation has a special audience with Pope John XXIII who pleads with correspondents to fulfill the obligations of their profession.

— The Minister of Justice, Signor Bosco, receives a visit from the Italian National Press Council and confirms that the Government will shortly issue regulations on the « Press Rolls ».

23. - Government spokesmen refer to decisions being taken over aid to those localities of Campania damaged by floods. The Undersecretary to the Ministry of Public Works pays a visit to the Sorrento locality.

— The Minister of Public Works, Signor Sullo, opens the National Building Conference.

24. - The academic year at the « Bocconi » University in Milan opens with an official speech by the Rector, Professor Francesco Sapori.

— The President of the Republic is present at the opening of the new academic year at Perugia University.

25. - Last day for the presentation of party emblems and signs at the special office opened by the Ministry of the Interior. A total of 76 emblems are entered for registration (86 in 1958).

— During official ceremonies marking the tenth anniversary of the Coal and Steel Community, the President of FINSIDER Signor Emanuelli, describes the development of the Italian steel industry.

— The annual report of the « Italian Aviation Register » gives data concerning civil aviation up to December 31, 1962.

26. - Speaking in Brussels, the Italian Undersecretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, informs the Council of Ministers of the E.E.C. that Italy is unable to sign the convention with the African states as Parliament has been dissolved.

27. - The National Building Conference

closes with a speech by the Minister of the Budget, the Hon. Ugo La Malfa.

— The Undersecretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Hon. Edoardo Martino, returns to Rome from Brussels where he attended the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the E.E.C.

— The missile carrying cruiser «Andrea Doria » of 6,000 tons, is launched at the Riva Trigoso shipyards. The ceremony is attended by the Undersecretary to the Ministry of Defence, Signor Pelizzo, who represents the Government.

28. - The Italian Federation of Industry holds its annual Assembly and Dr. Cicogna is again confirmed as President. The Ministers of the Budget and Industry, Hons. Ugo La Malfa and Emilio Colombo, describe ways and means of reaching closer collaboration between private and public enterprise.

Publication of the illustrated magazine "ITALIA" began again in January of 1962. Printed in five languages (English, French, Spanish, German and Arabic) and published every two months, this magazine is a useful photographic reminder of the persons and events of importance in contemporary Italy. Of large format, printed in rotogravure, interested readers can reproduce the photographs in newspapers or other publications by any method.

Editorial and Administrative Offices: *Via Po 14, Rome, Italy. Tel.: 865219*

ITALIAN RADIO PROGRAMMES IN ENGLISH

Rome Time	*Day*	*Programme*	*Wave Lengths*
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	
01.30–01.50	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	31.33
04.05–04.25			49.92
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	
04.05–04.25	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	25.20
			31.33
		PROGRAMME FOR AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE FAR EAST	
10.00–10.40	Daily	News Bulletin	
10.15–10.40	Sunday	Talk: Spotlight on Opera	
	Monday	We Want Music	
	Tuesday	Music For All	16.85
	Wednesday	Music For Everyone	16.91
	Thursday	Music From Italy	19.58
	Friday	Music For All	
	Saturday	Music For All	
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH WEST AFRICA AND NEAR EAST	
10.20–10.40	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	25.20
			31.33
		PROGRAMME FOR THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST	
11.45–12.05	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91
			16.85
			19.48
		PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH AFRICA	
16.35–16.55	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91
			16.88
		PROGRAMME FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	
19.20–19.35	Daily	News Bulletin	
19.35–19.40	Sunday	Light Music	
	Monday	Request Music	
	Tuesday	Light Music	31.33
	Wednesday	Neapolitan Songs	49.92
	Thursday	Talk	
	Friday	Light Music	
	Saturday	Talk	
			30.90
18.55–19.00	Thursday	Problems of NATO	41.24
19.00–19.30	Monday	Problems of European Unity	50.34
		NOCTURNE FROM ITALY	
			355
23.05–06.30	Daily	Varied Musical Programme; News 1 a. m.,	49.50
		2 a. m., 3 a. m., 4 a. m., 5 a. m., 6 a. m.	91.53

Please note: *Possible changes in times and wavelengths will be notified during broadcasts.*

The three National Programmes of the RAI are broadcast on short and medium waves. Below is a list of programme times and wavelengths.

	Day	Time	Wavelength
1st Programme	Holidays	6.30–0.15	approx. 49.50 metres — 6.06 Mc/sec.
	Weekdays	6.30–14.20; 15.15–0.15	» 31.53 » — 9.515 »
2nd Programme	Holidays	9–12; 13–14.30	» 41.81 » — 7.175 »
	Weekdays	9–12.30; 13–23 approx.	
3rd Programme	Holidays	16–24	» 75.09 » — 3.995 »
	Weekdays	19–24	

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